

U. S. TROOPSHIP SUNK

WILSON SEEKS VAST POWERS FOR WAR WORK

Offers a Bill Giving Wide Scope for Reforms.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—A bill conferring practically unlimited powers upon the executive, President Wilson submitted to congress today his plan for eradicating the bureaucratic inefficiency revealed by the senate investigation of the conduct of the war.

The bill, drafted by the attorney general at the direction of Mr. Wilson, submitted the president during the day to distribute, coordinate, consolidate and otherwise reorganize any and all existing administrative functions and agencies and create such new agencies as he deems necessary for the conduct of the war. He is also authorized to transfer appropriations from one department, bureau, or commission to any other agency he may deem need.

Need Not Consult Congress.

The measure proposes to clothe the president with power to dictate any change he desires in the war making organization without consulting congress.

Under its provisions he would be authorized to wipe out statutory methods of conducting the public business which the president recently said constitute the only obstacles to carrying out effectively the reorganization of the war department planned by Secretary Baker.

The president offers this plan of reorganization of the war making agencies as a basis for the war cabinet and military director bills proposed by the war committee on military affairs.

Text of the Bill.

The text of the bill follows:

"A bill authorizing the president to consolidate and coordinate the executive bureaus, agencies, officers and for other purposes in the interest of economy and the more effective administration of the government.

Section One.—That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the president of his powers as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, the president is hereby authorized and empowered to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as may deem necessary, including any bureau, duties, and powers heretofore conferred upon or executive department, commission, bureau, agency, officer, or in such manner as he may deem best for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act and to transfer any such functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities to any other executive agency, officer, or in such manner as he may deem best for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act and to transfer any such functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities to any other executive agency, officer, or in such manner as he may deem best for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act.

May Transfer Powers.

Section Two.—That in carrying out the purposes of this act the president is authorized, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, to consolidate or consolidate any executive commissions, bureaus, agencies, officers, or in such manner as he may deem best for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act and to transfer any such functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities to any other executive agency, officer, or in such manner as he may deem best for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act.

SOLDIERS ABOARD TORPEDOED SHIP

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The United States military units aboard the torpedoed transport *Tuscania* are given herewith. In the main they were Michigan and Wisconsin men, who have trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas. Here are the lists:

Headquarters detachment and companies D, E and F of the Twentieth engineers of regular army foresters.

One Hundred and Seventh engineer train, composed of First battalion of Michigan engineers (from Calumet and Houghton), and First battalion of Wisconsin engineers.

One Hundred and Seventh military police, formerly Fourth and Sixth Wisconsin national guard infantry.

One Hundred and Seventh supply train, formerly Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin infantry.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth aero squadron.

Two Hundred and Thirteenth aero squadron.

Replacement detachments No. 1 and No. 2 of the Thirty-second division (Michigan-Wisconsin).

Fifty-one casual officers.

The information so far received does not indicate what members of these units were lost and what members saved.

U. S. GUNS FORCE GERMAN FLYERS TO TURN TAIL

(By the Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 6.—Twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines were violently shelled by the anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

Rain began falling heavily this afternoon, and the pumps are being kept busy in the trenches and dugouts.

Artillery firing continues lively day and night and the American heavy guns registered well on important enemy positions. The 75s and some heavier are now engaged in shelling a town within the enemy lines, but there are no civilians there. The 75s are continuously shelling the enemy trenches with shrapnel and high explosives.

Among today's casualties was a second lieutenant, who was hit in the arm by a sniper's bullet.

THE WEATHER.

| THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918. | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Sunrise, 6:56; sunset, 5:12. Moon rise at 4:44 a. m. Friday. | |
| Chicago and vicinity. | Fair and somewhat warmer. |
| St. Louis. | Clear. |
| St. Paul. | Clear. |
| Minneapolis. | Clear. |
| Des Moines. | Clear. |
| Omaha. | Clear. |
| Lincoln. | Clear. |
| Sioux Falls. | Clear. |
| Denver. | Clear. |
| Phoenix. | Clear. |
| San Francisco. | Clear. |
| Los Angeles. | Clear. |
| Honolulu. | Clear. |

261 MISSING; SAVE 1912 AFTER ATTACK BY U-BOAT

Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen Aboard Liner *Tuscania*, Lost in War Zone.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 2 a. m.—An American troop transport, laden with United States soldiers and bound for Europe, has been sunk near the Irish coast by a German submarine. It is the first of the scores of troop ships carrying our men to the battle fields that has lost a man.

According to the latest reports, the number of men missing is between 260 and 270. The United States ambassador's figures put it at 261.

The first announcement said there were 2,179 Americans on board. The American ambassador in London later placed the number at 2,173.

The ambassador made the definite statement that 1,912 were accounted for—known to have been rescued.

The vessel sunk was the *Tuscania*, an Anchor liner operated by the Cunard line and recently loaned to the United States government by Great Britain.

The vessel was manned by British sailors and conveyed by British warships.

National Guard Units Aboard.

A large proportion of the passengers were auxiliary forces being sent abroad for use behind the lines.

The military units aboard were scattered organizations. Some of them were regular army engineers, but the most of them were Michigan and Wisconsin troops which had undergone training at Camp MacArthur at Waco, Tex.

The vessel was mostly engineer and military police units. Among them were ten Michigan troops from the Calumet and Houghton region.

Troopship Sunk Off Irish Coast.

The time of the disaster is unknown, but it is assumed that it occurred early yesterday, as the first message was filed at London at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, probably within an hour after the relief ships reached the Irish coast.

The scene of the disaster was off the north coast of Ireland, the survivors being landed at Buncrana and Larne on the north and northeast coast. These two points are approximately 100 miles apart, near Londonderry.

It is supposed that the ship was rounding the north coast of Ireland to make a British port, but the war department refuses to tell its destination. Likewise the port of embarkation is not given out by the government.

The dispatches do not tell whether or not the convoy ships engaged the submarine. That they did good rescue work is shown by the large number rescued.

War Department Statement.

The first announcement of the disaster was made in the following statement issued by the committee on public information at 10 o'clock last night:

"The war department has been officially advised that the steamship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk and survivors numbering 1,100, as far as could be at that time ascertained, were landed at Buncrana and Larne, in Ireland.

"There was a total of 2,179 United States troops on this vessel. No names of persons lost have been reported to the war department and no names of survivors have been reported.

"Additional particulars are promised by the war department as soon as received."

First News Toned Down.

It was not until after midnight that the horror inspired by the news was relieved somewhat by a message from the American ambassador at London apparently reducing the number of missing to 261.

The ambassador's information was embodied in the following statement issued by the state department:

"The latest advices received by the state department from the embassy at London regarding the *Tuscania* is that at 11 p. m., Feb. 6, the latest information was that 1,912 officers and men on the *Tuscania* were accounted for out of 2,173.

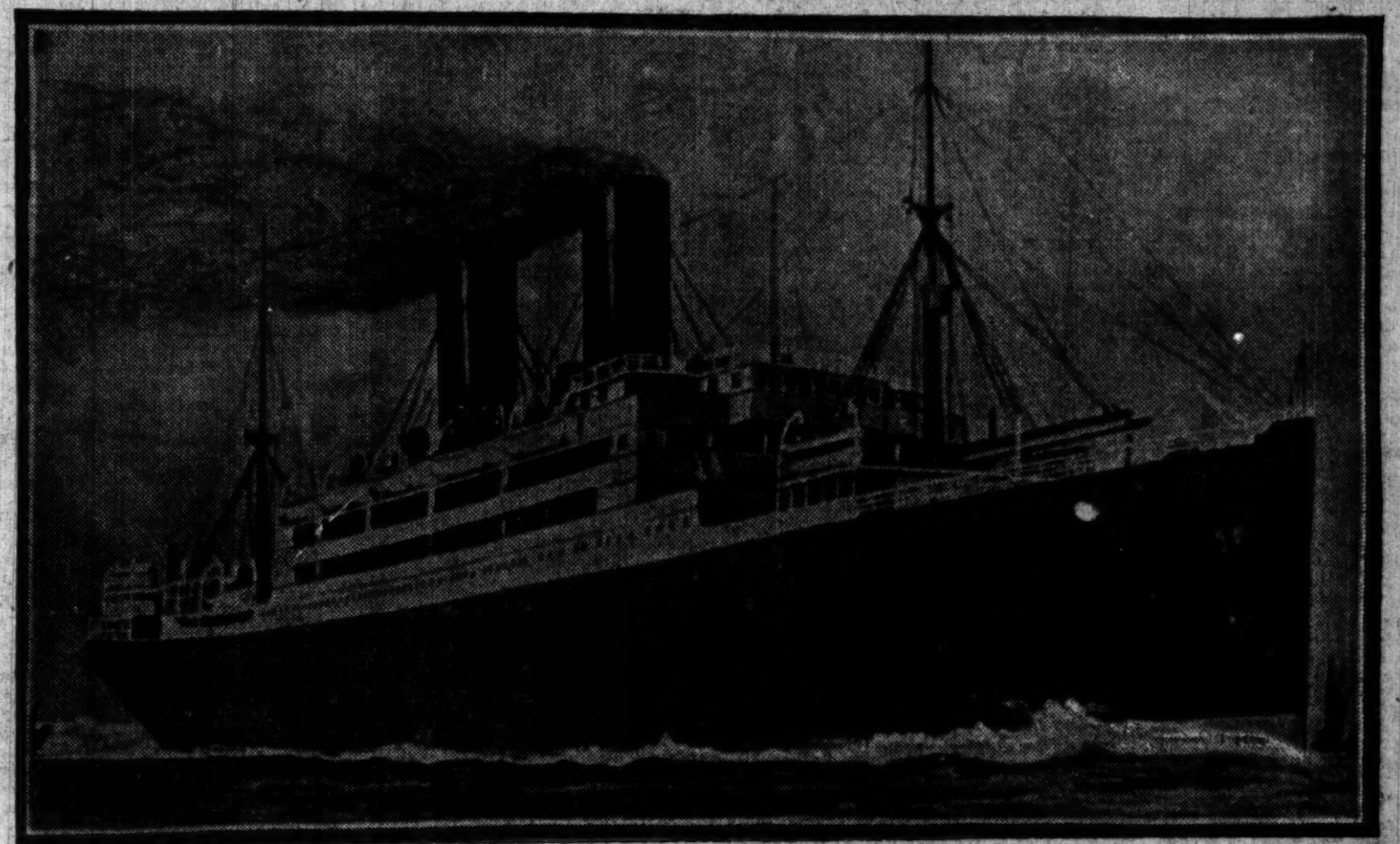
"The ambassador has sent an assistant military attaché and another army officer to Belfast, Ireland, and representatives of the American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. also have gone with full power to spend all the money needed and with an authorization from the British Red Cross to use their equipment at Belfast.

"The ambassador further reports that the lord mayor of Belfast is giving all the aid possible."

Rush to Confer With Baker.

Secretary of War Baker was at his desk when the first message arrived and, as the news flew about the capital, high officials hurried to the war department. There was a conference in the secretary's office on the question of giving out the identity of the units aboard the transport.

THE TORPEDOED TRANSPORT TUSCANIA



THE WAR

Tonson airmen bomb Venice, Mestre, and Treviso. Five enemies brought down in air fighting, Rome asserts.

Berlin reports artillery duels in Flanders and shooting down of seven enemy planes.

London claims German raids repulsed in Mercur region.

Paris reports violent artillery action on Verdun front.



Reports indicate that the *Tuscania* was attacked to the north of the Irish coast as the transport and its convoy was approaching North channel to enter the Irish sea on the way probably to Liverpool. The survivors were landed at Buncrana and Larne.

ed to rush the national guard units to France as fast as possible. Secretary Baker issued instructions to send these divisions in the order of their rating by the official inspection.

As the Michigan-Wisconsin division stood second in the inspection, it was the second contingent of national guard troops to be sent overseas since the new orders were issued.

Have No Accurate List.

A few days ago it became known that the Michigan-Wisconsin division had broken camp and was preparing to embark.

War department officials said that an accurate list of the commanding officers of the units aboard the *Tuscania* could not be given, inasmuch as there had been many shifts before embarkation. The replacement troops of the Michigan-Wisconsin division cannot be identified from war department records.

This is the first American transport carrying troops abroad that has been sunk by a German submarine. Nearly 500,000 men have been transported to France without the loss of a single life.

One transport—the *Antilles*—was sunk while returning to the United States with the loss of seventy lives.

An investigation determined that the *Antilles* was insufficiently conveyed and as a result Admiral Fletcher, in charge of convoys, was relieved of that duty.

After the sinking of the *Antilles* orders were issued to strengthen convoys.

The sinking of the *Tuscania* with its toll of soldier lives has dealt the blow which the Ameri-

can people have dreaded and of which officials here have been in a fearful expectation for several months.

The United States began transporting troops to France last July, since which time there has been an ever increasing stream of American soldiers passing overseas. Secretary Baker recently indicated the number when he said that there would be 500,000 men in France "early in 1918."

Until the Tuscania was sunk not a single soldier bound to France had been lost through a submarine attack. Submarines have lain in wait for American transports from the start but have been cheated of their prey by the vigilance of American naval destroyers forming the convoys.

U-Boat Brushes Told.

Secretary Daniels has detailed some of the brushes between convoys and lurking submarines, though the accounts appeared to have been somewhat exaggerated.

Allied naval authorities have conceded that the navy department has done remarkably well in conveying so many transports to France without the loss of a single man until this disaster.

Was Anchor Line Boat.

The Tuscania was an anchor line boat under charter to the Cunard line. It was last reported in available maritime records as a United States Atlantic port on Oct. 19, 1917. It is presumed that since that time it had been employed in transporting American troops to Europe.

The Tuscania was of 14,348 tons gross register. During its days as a passenger liner it was one of the best equipped vessels in the transatlantic service. It made its maiden voyage in February, 1915, and for a time was in the service of the British admiralty, but later was restored to the owners for regular service.

Fifth Big Cunard Lost.

The Tuscania was the fifth big vessel of the Cunard company lost since the war began.

When the Tuscania was first put into service the appointments for first cabin passengers, of whom it could carry 350, were sumptuous. The passenger list of its maiden voyage in February, 1915, included names of olive wood, inlaid with a line of sycamore. The floors were of polished oak. A veranda, cafe and gymnasium, smoking rooms, dining saloons, and a novel system of heating and ventilation were features of the liner.

Disasters to Other Nations.

The disasters to transports have been infrequent during the war when compared with the great masses of troops, particularly of British, that have been transported. Aside from the sinking of the Lusitania, torpedoed last October, there are records of eight British transports sunk, two French, one Italian and one Russian. The British Arcadian was sunk on April 15, 1917, in the eastern Mediterranean, with a loss of 279 of those on board, including 19 army officers. Other British troopships lost include the Rumanian, Sept. 19, 1915; the French, Oct. 26, 1915; the Russian, Oct. 4, 1916; the Russian, Oct. 11, 1916; the Russian, Oct. 12, 1916; the Russian, Oct. 21, 1917, and the Cameronian, June 12, 1917.

WARNING BY BAKER

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It was announced at Washington on Jan. 27 by Secretary of War Baker that the war department had information that German plans for carrying on a more intense submarine warfare against American transports.

In his official resume for last week Secretary Baker said:

"During the last fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to the ports to be refitted and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France, to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our army and food supplies for the allies."

"During the period under review renewed activity along the entire western front is noted. The region bordering the North sea has once again become the scene of severe fighting."

Tp Came from Europe.

The belief that Germany was going to undertake a more vigorous submarine war against American transports was widely held in Washington on information which had been received from Europe.

Unofficial information came from Amsterdam on Jan. 7 that the German emperor had been recalled to the throne by the return from a cruise in a large German submarine to the Cape Verde islands.

On Jan. 8 a German wireless statement was received in London saying that Germany had established a new and broader submarine barred zone. It was then announced that the original submarine barred zone had been extended to include the Cape Verde islands, the island of Madeira, and part of French Senegal around Dakar. It was announced that the new regulations would become effective Jan. 11. Previously, in November, the barred zone had been extended to take in the Azores.

Significance Is Seen.

The real significance of these extensions was not developed at the time, but the announcement of Kophmehl's declaration is looked upon as having revealed something of the inner meaning of the establishment of a zone so far from the German submarine bases.

All these extensions of the submarine zone are on the principal submarine routes between America and Italy, America and some French ports, Europe and South America, Europe and Africa, and the United States and Africa.

LOST TROOPSHIP TAKING NORTH IRELAND COURSE

Boat Probably Torpedoed When Half Way Along the Channel.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The course the Tuscania was following when torpedoed was through the north channel, a narrow passage between North Ireland and the coast of Scotland. It is through this that ships go to Belfast. It is a dangerous course even in peace times because of the strong tides, but many transports have been taking it during the war in order to avoid the German submarines which have made the southern passage—St. George's channel—rather tedious.

It was off Loughswilly that the British battle ship Audacious was sunk. Loughswilly is an admiralty harbor on the north coast. It extends from the Atlantic ocean twenty-five miles inward and is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Irish coast.

Taken to Watling Place.

Buncrana, where many of the Americans aboard the Tuscania were landed, is on the harbor about eleven miles from Londonderry. It is a watering place.

Larne, where other survivors landed, is a town of 4,000 inhabitants on Larne lough, on the northeast coast of County Antrim, about twenty-three miles from Belfast. It is a north channel port and is about 100 miles from Buncrana.

As Larne and Buncrana are at extreme ends of the north channel, it is likely that the Tuscania was about half way through when attacked.

The Tuscania was a British passenger and freight steamship of 14,348 tons gross register. It was built in Glasgow in 1914 and was owned by the Anchor line and for the last two years has been under charter to the Cunard line.

Arrived on Jan. 17.

The last report of the Tuscania was its arrival at an Atlantic port Jan. 17 last. It made its maiden trip to New York from London and arrived here on Feb. 17, 1915. For the last few months the Tuscania had been used to transport American and Canadian troops to France.

The Tuscania was one of the best equipped vessels in the transatlantic service and was the first ocean liner of the larger class to be fitted with geared turbines. It was equipped with 12,000 horsepower and had a speed of about 19 knots.

On several occasions since the war began the Tuscania has been the object of submarine attacks, but managed to escape through its speed, assisted by defense guns.

Shipper Well Known.

As is known here, Capt. Peter McLean was in command of the Tuscania when it was sunk. He has been the shipper's chief officer for nearly twenty years. He was a well known mariner and had a picked crew with experienced gunners on board, furnished by the British admiralty from the royal fleet's marines.

On March 12, when the Tuscania was 600 miles west of Fastnet light, off the Irish coast, a submarine appeared. The periscope of the U-boat, said to be one of the latest type, was sighted on the starboard side, about 15 miles away. The liner zigzagged away to port at a seventeen knot clip.

After a chase of a few miles the Tuscania left the submarine in the rear and continued its journey to this port. The U-boat having taken one shot at the steamer.

Tuscania Not Delayed by Shortage of Coal

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Tuscania was not delayed in New York for lack of coal, according to statements made tonight at the office of the anchor line and by J. W. Searles, deputy commissioner of the Tidewater Coal exchange. Mr. Searles said that while supply ships had been forced to wait for coal that there had been no holding up of transports and that other defense ships had been able to wait upon the bunkering of such ships.

The Tuscania sailed from pier 56, a Cunard pier. It was more convenient for the troops to be loaded there than at the Anchor line pier, which is on the East river.

The Tuscania carried no passengers on this trip. It had been in regular service until recently when the British government lent it to this country for troop transport.

American Bark Normandy Believed Lost in South

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6.—In shipping circles here it is believed that the American bark Normandy has been lost while on a voyage from the United States. It left an American port last August with coal for Buenos Aires, but has not been reported since. Captains of vessels recently arrived here say they did not see the Normandy.

Capt. Nelson to Supervise New Army Storage Depot

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Capt. E. L. Nelson of the quartermaster reserve corps left Washington today for Chicago to take charge of the construction of a new army storage depot at Ashland avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

Men from Camp Lewis Abroad the Troopship

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 6.—Army officials said that a number of men had been sent from Camp Lewis to fill out the Twentieth Engineers. Just how many could not be stated tonight.

U-BOATS' LOG OF DEATH Series of Sea Disasters, the Work of Germans, in Which Loss of Life Was Considerable.

Among the more important sea disasters caused by torpedoing of vessels by German submarines—previous to the sinking of the Tuscania—were the following:

| Name-Nationality. | Date. | Tonnage. | Lives Lost. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tangier, British. | March 9, 1915 | 37 | 37 |
| Falaba, British. | March 27, 1915 | 4,200 | 911 |
| Lusitania, British. | May 7, 1915 | 21,550 | 12,280 |
| Strathairn, British. | June 16, 1915 | 2,230 | 22 |
| Armenian, British. | June 28, 1915 | 5,525 | 29 |
| Hesperian, British. | Sept. 4, 1915 | 10,700 | 26 |
| Ancona, Italian. | Nov. 9, 1915 | 8,210 | 1,180 |
| Florence, Italian. | Nov. 11, 1915 | 21 | 21 |
| Ville de la Clotat, British. | Dec. 24, 1915 | 80 | 80 |
| Perla, British. | Dec. 30, 1915 | (About) 200 | |
| Laconia, British. | Feb. 25, 1917 | 14,000 | 512 |
| Vigilancia, American. | Mar. 16, 1917 | 4,115 | 18 |
| Herald, American. | Mar. 21, 1917 | 4,489 | 28 |
| Azteco, American. | April 1, 1917 | 3,727 | 20 |
| Vacuum, American. | April 28, 1917 | 2,551 | 15 |
| Motano, American. | July 31, 1917 | 2,730 | 18 |
| Platara, American. | Sept. 15, 1917 | 2,448 | 10 |
| Lewis Luckenbach. | Oct. 11, 1917 | 3,905 | 10 |
| St. Helena, American. | Oct. 16, 1917 | 1,497 | 24 |
| Antilles, American. | Oct. 17, 1917 | 6,878 | 70 |
| Actaeon, American. | Nov. 25, 1917 | 4,999 | 37 |

*1 American. †15 Americans. ‡12 Americans. §3 Americans.

PERSHING ARMY ASKED TO HELP IN FOOD SAVING

Direct Troops to Avoid Waste, Baker Says in Cable.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Food conservation by the American forces in France was suggested to Gen. Pershing today by Secretary Baker. The American commander was asked to consider regulations governing the purchase of food by soldiers from post exchanges and from the French people, and to take up the subject of avoiding food waste at the table.

Food Saving in Camps.

The secretary's cablegram, given out by the food administration, reads:

"The importance of the conservation of food and the desirability of avoiding waste among our military forces and the conservation of food for the French people, and the desirability of avoiding food waste at the table, are subjects which should be taken up in division camps, cantonments, and war prison camps in the United States."

"Complaints have been made that the French people in selling food products to our military forces are charging exorbitant prices and thereby increasing the cost of living for the French people. Your recommendations in this matter are requested."

Home Forces' Rations Cut.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Derby, secretary for war, today ordered Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar, and tea for all the home forces except youths under 19 years training for the army.

"When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in the interests of our armies abroad," the war secretary says, "I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers."

SPECIAL TRIBUTE PAID CHICAGOAN DEAD AT HOUSTON

Houston, Tex., Feb. 6.—By order of Gen. Edward Harrison, the Third division at Camp Logan, the entire personnel of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, Chicago guardsmen, paraded today as an escort for the funeral of Private Harrison. The funeral was held at the base hospital of pneumonia. The escort heretofore has been a section of sixteen men and a taps squad.

Harrison Foster was the son of Prof. George B. Foster, head of the department of comparative religions at the University of Chicago. Young Foster had been a student at the university, but quit before graduation to enter the advertising business. His firm was Flynn & Foster. He was 25 years old and unmarried. He entered the army service last October.

IN BROTHER'S UNIFORM, BOY OF 10 SEEKS FRANCE

Dressed in the uniform of an army ambulance driver Richard Boyd, 10 years old, of 6025 Harper avenue, was found last night by the police at State and Harrison streets inquiring the "way to France."

The uniform was one that his elder brother, Frank Hamilton Boyd, wore in France. He returned to Chicago several weeks ago and is now at an aviation training camp. His little brother, Dick, was so thrilled by his brother's stories that he decided to join the army.

Dick is a foster son of Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd.

Jutland Battle Commander Comes to U. S. as Attache

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Rear Admiral the Hon. Victor Stanley, who commanded a squadron of British warships at the battle of Jutland, has been assigned to duty at the British embassy in this city, relieving Commodore Guy Gaunt, who is to return home to take command.

NEW WAR LESSON

Prominent Men Comment on Sinking of U. S. Transport with Troops Bound for France

Prominent men in military, public, and private life in Chicago last night drew a new lesson from the news of the sinking of the American transport Tuscania with U. S. troops aboard on their way to France. Admitting the shock of the news, they declared it was a lesson declared it only served to emphasize need of further concerted action to win the war. Some expressions follow:

JUDGE K. M. LANDIS—The loss of these men brings the war close home. It will shock the country into a realization of what our boys are contending against. Every loyal American will keep faith with these dead soldiers and sailors. This can be done only by whole heartedly and unreservedly backing up the war to the limit.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. GARTER, commanding the central department, U. S. A.—All sensible people must have realized that such events are inevitable. We must remember the thousands that England and France already have lost. While it is a great shock indeed, I don't believe that it was needed to arouse the American people, who already are fully alive to the war situation.

COL. GEORGE T. BUCKINGHAM, vice president of the National Security league—It is the fortune of war, and we must steel ourselves to bear it under such calamities. We can't go to war without losing men.

BAIRNBRIDGE COLBY, member shipping board and member interallied war council—It is horrible, but it shows we must make renewed efforts in the war.

T. P. (TAY) O'CONNOR—It is awful, but I think such a catastrophe as this will make America realize more fully that she is in the war to the death and will result in renewed enthusiasm.

H. H. MERRICK, president Chicago branch, National Security league—It is a terrible thing. I cannot discuss it coherently until I know all of the details.

COL. FRANK E. HARRIS, U. S. A.—I feel this terribly. I cannot discuss it.

JOHN F. SMULSKI—It is horrible, but it will help the nation realize how horrible the war is and how much more heartedly than ever into its prosecution.

JAMES F. STEPINA, treasurer Bohemian National alliance—It means that we have got to fight the enemy harder than ever. It brings the war closer to us.

DISASTER WILL AROUSE PEOPLE, NEW YORK VIEW

New York, Feb. 6.—Commenting on the disaster to the army transport, the New York World says: "The torpedoing of the transport Tuscania, carrying United States troops, with the loss of many soldier lives, is a disaster which has been in dreaded anticipation ever since this country aggressively entered the war. It is not so remarkable in its nature as it seems, for a long time it has taken to come. The present deadly blow at our long lines of armed men moving to the battle front will arouse the American people to the mortal seriousness of the situation. It is a disaster which has been in dreaded anticipation ever since this country aggressively entered the war. It is not so remarkable in its nature as it seems, for a long time it has taken to come. The present deadly blow at our long lines of armed men moving to the battle front will arouse the American people to the mortal seriousness of the situation. It is a disaster which has been in dreaded anticipation ever since this country aggressively entered the war. It is not so remarkable in its nature as it seems, for a long time it has taken to come. The present deadly blow at our long lines of armed men moving to the battle front will arouse the American people to the mortal seriousness of the situation."

MAURICE SAYS ALLIES HOLD GRIP IN WEST

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, today resumed his weekly interview with the Associated Press after a month's absence.

"The chief event of military importance in the month," he said, "has been the continued movement of German troops to the west front. We long ago calculated the rate at which this movement could be carried on, and it is not going on any faster than we expected."

"The Germans are now stronger on the west front than at any time during the war, but they are not so numerically equal to the French-British forces."

Holland Liner, Long Held in Port, Arrives Safely

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 6.—The Holland-America line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed from Rotterdam Jan. 25 after a long period of delay in that harbor, arrived here today. The liner had on board a large number of passengers, among them thirty Americans.

WOMAN DEAD IN GASS FILLED ROOM

Mrs. Anna Healy, 6124 Champlain avenue, was found dead in a gas filled room in her home yesterday afternoon. She has been suffering from cancer.

TRAGEDY AT SEA BRITISH SHIP LOSSES HELD NORMAL; 10 Big Craft Sunk FIRES SPIRIT OF ENTIRE NAUION

Washington Shocked at Loss of Men and Ship in U-Boat Attack.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The news of the sinking of the transport shocked Washington here today. The office of the Transatlantic bureau was besieged by telephone calls from members of the western press, asking for details of the tragic occurrence.

Senators and representatives expressed the opinion that the news would arouse the country to renewed determination to fight the war to victory. Here are some of the expressions:

SENATOR WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Indiana—I am terribly shocked. This is very greatly to be deplored.

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa—Very shocking. A loss of this kind will stir the American people to the very heart and arouse them to greater strength to go through to the end.

SENATOR NEW OF Indiana—Thank God it's no worse. It is terrible enough as it is. It can have but one effect and that is to have Uncle Sam set his teeth and make a firmer resolve to persevere until this shall not go unwhipped of justice.

Followed Optimistic Report.

It was only a few hours before the receipt of the first intelligence of the disaster that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had said:

"We are winning in the campaign against the submarine, and we will win."

This statement was made by the secretary when his attention was called to a London cable containing an "authoritative" statement that the United States naval forces have inaugurated a unique anti-submarine campaign which is successful.

"I do not think I should discuss anything relating to devices for fighting the U-boats," he said, "but I am sure that some of our boys are good and some are in use."

"There will be ups and downs in the fight against the submarine. There is no patented way for killing off the U-boats. The fight will not be won today or tomorrow, but it will be won."

Junior Partner in War.

"When I say we I mean the allies as well as the United States. They are doing valiant work and we are in close cooperation with them."

Mr. Daniels reiterated a statement made some time ago that the United States continues to be the "junior partner" in the war.

"A good many men tell us to do this or do that," he said, "without stopping to think that the United States is not other parties to the great struggle. If it were our own fight we might do many things somewhat differently because we would be responsible to ourselves and the United States. But when other nations are as vitally concerned as our own we must act in concert and are unable to lay down a definite line of action of our own and follow it regardless of the allies."

MARCH TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF, BAKER ASSERTS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker today officially announced the appointment made in the Transatlantic bureau of Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, now chief of artillery with the American expeditionary force in France, and made acting chief of staff of the army. Secretary Baker also announced his decision to bring about a general reorganization of the general staff corps. Twenty-five additional officers, including several with rank of major general and brigadier general, will be added to the staff.

This reorganization is designed to meet the criticism of staff and line officers, recently voiced in this Transatlantic bureau, that the present staff is too small and that the general staff is too large and unwieldy, and leaving the army for ten months practically without a chief of staff, was one of the gravest factors in slowing up war preparations.

It is planned to make Gen. March chief of staff with the rank of full general. Gen. Bliss, who is to remain in France for some time as the American member of the war council, will continue to hold the title.

John B. Hays, the engineer officer now acting chief of staff, probably will be sent to France.

MAURICE SAYS ALLIES HOLD GRIP IN WEST

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, today resumed his weekly interview with the Associated Press after a month's absence.

"The chief event of military importance in the month," he said, "has been the continued movement of German troops to the west front. We long ago calculated the rate at which this movement could be carried on, and it is not going on any faster than we expected."

"The Germans are now stronger on the west front than at any time during the war, but they are not so numerically equal to the French-British forces."

Holland Liner, Long Held in Port, Arrives Safely

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 6.—The Holland-America line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed from Rotterdam Jan. 25 after a long period of delay in that harbor, arrived here today. The liner had on board a large number of passengers, among them thirty Americans.

WOMAN DEAD IN GASS FILLED ROOM

Mrs. Anna Healy, 6124 Champlain avenue, was found dead in a gas filled room in her home yesterday afternoon. She has been suffering from cancer.

TRAGEDY AT SEA BRITISH SHIP LOSSES HELD NORMAL; 10 Big Craft Sunk FIRES SPIRIT OF ENTIRE NAUION

Washington Shocked at Loss of Men and Ship in U-Boat Attack.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The news of the sinking of the transport shocked Washington here today. The office of the Transatlantic bureau was besieged by telephone calls from members of the western press, asking for details of the tragic occurrence.

Senators and representatives expressed the opinion that the news would arouse the country to renewed determination to fight the war to victory. Here are some of the expressions:

SENATOR WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Indiana—I am terribly shocked. This is very greatly to be deplored.

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa—Very shocking. A loss of this kind will stir the American people to the very heart and arouse them to greater strength to go through to the end.

SENATOR NEW OF Indiana—Thank God it's no worse. It is terrible enough as it is. It can have but one effect and that is to have Uncle Sam set his teeth and make a firmer resolve to persevere until this shall not go unwhipped of justice.

Followed Optimistic Report.

It was only a few hours before the receipt of the first intelligence of the disaster that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had said:

"We are winning in the campaign against the submarine, and we will win."

This statement was made by the secretary when his attention was called to a London cable containing an "authoritative" statement that the United States naval forces have inaugurated a unique anti-submarine campaign which is successful.

"I do not think I should discuss anything relating to devices for fighting the U-boats," he said, "but I am sure that some of our boys are good and some are in use."

"There will be ups and downs in the fight against the submarine. There is no patented way for killing off the U-boats. The fight will not be won today or tomorrow, but it will be won."

Junior Partner in War.

"When I say we I mean the allies as well as the United States. They are doing valiant work and we are in close cooperation with them."

Mr. Daniels reiterated a statement made some time ago that the United States continues to be the "junior partner" in the war.

"A good many men tell us to do this or do that," he said, "without stopping to think that the United States is not other parties to the great struggle. If it were our own fight we might do many things somewhat differently because we would be responsible to ourselves and the United States. But when other nations are as vitally concerned as our own we must act in concert and are unable to lay down a definite line of action of our own and follow it regardless of the allies."

MARCH TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF, BAKER ASSERTS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker today officially announced the appointment made in the Transatlantic bureau of Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, now chief of artillery with the American expeditionary force in France, and made acting chief of staff of the army. Secretary Baker also announced his decision to bring about a general reorganization of the general staff corps. Twenty-five additional officers, including several with rank of major general and brigadier general, will be added to the staff.

This reorganization is designed to meet the criticism of staff and line officers, recently voiced in this Transatlantic bureau, that the present staff is too small and that the general staff is too large and unwieldy, and leaving the army for ten months practically without a chief of staff, was one of the gravest factors in slowing up war preparations.

It is planned to make Gen. March chief of staff with the rank of full general. Gen. Bliss, who is to remain in France for some time as the American member of the war council, will continue to hold the title.

John B. Hays, the engineer officer now acting chief of staff, probably will be sent to France.

MAURICE SAYS ALLIES HOLD GRIP IN WEST

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, today resumed his weekly interview with the Associated Press after a month's absence.

"The chief event of military importance in the month," he said, "has been the continued movement of German troops to the west front. We long ago calculated the rate at which this movement could be carried on, and it is not going on any faster than we expected."

"The Germans are now stronger on the west front than at any time during the war, but they are not so numerically equal to the French-British forces."

Holland Liner, Long Held in Port, Arrives Safely

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 6.—The Holland-America line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, sailed from Rotterdam Jan. 25 after a long period of delay in that harbor, arrived here today. The liner had on board a large number of passengers, among them thirty Americans.

WOMAN DEAD IN GASS FILLED ROOM

Mrs. Anna Healy, 6124 Champlain avenue, was found dead in a gas filled room in her home yesterday afternoon. She has been suffering from cancer.

TRAGEDY AT SEA BRITISH SHIP LOSSES HELD NORMAL; 10 Big Craft Sunk FIRES SPIRIT OF ENTIRE NAUION

Washington Shocked at Loss of Men and Ship in U-Boat Attack.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The news of the sinking of the transport shocked Washington here today. The office of the Transatlantic bureau was besieged by telephone calls from members of the western press, asking for details of the tragic occurrence.

Senators and representatives expressed the opinion that the news would arouse the country to renewed determination to fight the war to victory. Here are some of the expressions:

SENATOR WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Indiana—I am terribly shocked. This is very greatly to be deplored.

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS of Iowa—Very shocking. A loss of this kind will stir the American people to the very heart and arouse them to greater strength to go through to the end.

SENATOR NEW OF Indiana—Thank God it's no worse. It is terrible enough as it is. It can have but one effect and that is to have Uncle Sam set his teeth and make a firmer resolve to persevere until this shall not go unwhipped of justice.

Followed Optimistic Report.

It was only a few hours before the receipt of the first intelligence of the disaster that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had said:

"We are winning in the campaign against the submarine, and we will win."

This statement was made by the secretary when his attention was called to a London cable containing an "authoritative" statement that the United States naval forces have inaugurated a unique anti-submarine campaign which is successful.

"I do not think I should discuss anything relating to devices for fighting the U-boats," he said, "but I am sure that some of our boys are good and some are in use."

"There will be ups and downs in the fight against the submarine. There is no patented way for killing off the U-boats. The fight will not be won today or tomorrow, but it will be won."

Junior Partner in War.

"When I say we I mean the allies as well as the United States. They are doing valiant work and we are in close cooperation with them."

Mr. Daniels reiterated a statement made some time ago that the United States continues to be the "junior partner" in the war

SOME OF THE MICHIGAN TROOPS SUPPOSED TO BE ON BOARD THE TORPEDOED TUSCANIA



These pictures were taken by the Detroit Free Press during last summer at Grayling, Mich., shortly before the troops were ordered to Camp MacArthur, near Waco, Tex., for their final training before being sent to Europe.

ALLIES WILL WIN WITH U. S. AID, KING DECLARES

Fight On, British Ruler Says at Closing of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Parliament was prorogued today and will reconvene on Feb. 12. In the house of commons the king made a statement.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

The king said that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time and that the allies were fighting for the first time.

IN LINE OF DUTY

Chicagoan Among Overseas Casualties in Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Gen. Pershing today reported that Private Rufus S. Atkins, infantry of Winston-Salem, N. C., was killed in action on Feb. 3. Details of the fighting were not given.

Ten infantry men were slightly wounded in action Feb. 2 and 3. They were:

Corporal Luther L. Burnett, Springfield, Tenn.

Henry J. Richards, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Walter L. Beach, Eastwood, O.

Raymond Cecak, 2319 West Forty-seventh place, Chicago, Ill.

Ernest E. Allen, 510 East Saginaw street, Lansing, Mich.

Max Gautman Romanoff, Volinski Gubernia, Russia.

James V. Lee, Garysburg, N. C.

Roscoe Taylor, Woodbine, Ky.

David Snyder, 517 Seventh avenue, Carnegie, Pa.

George H. Yarborough, Dickey, Ga.

Corporal George R. Mitchell, infantry, slightly wounded Feb. 4, Holmdroge, Neb.

These deaths from natural causes also were reported:

Sergeant Ralph E. Robertson, septuaginta, Ashville, Me.

Civilian Manuel Rodriguez, fractured skull, Abellana, Argentina.

Corporal Lawson G. Williams, railroad accident, San Antonio, Tex.

Private Vern T. Betz, atrophy of liver, Main street, Charlotte, Mich.

Private Willie Browning, fractured skull, De Walt, Tex.

These deaths from natural causes also were reported:

Sergeant Ralph E. Robertson, septuaginta, Ashville, Me.

Civilian Manuel Rodriguez, fractured skull, Abellana, Argentina.

Corporal Lawson G. Williams, railroad accident, San Antonio, Tex.

Private Vern T. Betz, atrophy of liver, Main street, Charlotte, Mich.

Private Willie Browning, fractured skull, De Walt, Tex.

These deaths from natural causes also were reported:

Sergeant Ralph E. Robertson, septuaginta, Ashville, Me.

Civilian Manuel Rodriguez, fractured skull, Abellana, Argentina.

Corporal Lawson G. Williams, railroad accident, San Antonio, Tex.

Private Vern T. Betz, atrophy of liver, Main street, Charlotte, Mich.

TROTSKY PRICKS GERMAN BUBBLE OF FREE POLAND

Brest-Litovsk Parley Reaches Another Impasse.

BULLETIN.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin understands that important decisions are impending regarding the eastern and Roumanian questions.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung understands that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations will be resumed Thursday in the direction of concluding peace with Ukraine.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—German wireless dispatches bring the Brest-Litovsk negotiations up to Feb. 3, when long discussions on the question of representatives of the Russian western border states and Poland joining in the negotiations failed to bring any result.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, contended that the fact of foreign occupation prevented him from recognizing representatives of the Polish state, and he argued that a state without either boundaries or king could be neither a state nor a kingdom.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German secretary of foreign affairs, observed that the negotiations would be facilitated if Trotsky would recognize the independence of the other border states.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, noted with satisfaction that by Trotsky's recognition of the existence and independence of the Polish state the standpoint of each side appeared to have been brought into greater unison. But he was unable to admit that the question whether the existing Polish government was authorized to represent the Polish state could be submitted for arbitration to a third government.

Both Count Czernin and Dr. von Kuehlmann protested that they had not come to engage in an intellectual wrestling match, and at the close the German secretary explained that he was obliged by unavoidable duties to depart for a short time.

James S. Ewing, Former Minister to Belgium, Dead

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 7, 2 a. m.—James S. Ewing, minister to Belgium during the second administration of President Grover Cleveland, died at his home in this city this (Thursday) morning.

Mr. Ewing was born in Woodford county, Ill., July 19, 1835, and for many years practiced law in this city, to which he came in 1840. He was a cousin of the late Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, and for years they practiced law together. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Killed in Pistol Duel in Burning Building

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6.—While firemen fought a fire in a vacant building here today a man believed to have been Frank P. R. Bess of Chicago Heights, Ill., was killed in a pistol duel with policemen in the basement of the structure. Thinking the man had fallen into the basement after the fire started, officers entered to rescue him. He opened fire and the police returned.

SWITCHMAN KILLED BY CAR. James Knapal, 1520 South Crawford avenue, a switchman for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was killed yesterday afternoon when he fell under a freight car at Madison avenue.

125 DAYS SAVED

U. S. Board of Ship Experts at New York Speeds Up Movement of Craft During January.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Saving of time aggregating 125 days that otherwise would have been lost through interruptions to the routing of shipping, was effected during January by the organization of shipping efficiency experts created here by the United States shipping board, with jurisdiction at New York and nearby ports.

This saving, according to the monthly report of Robert M. King, special dispatch agent of the shipping board, was gained through the use of government authority in securing prompt repair service for steamers and in providing for their eleventh hour needs, such as extra labor, water, galley coal, together with emergency attention by authorities in charge of pilotage, tugs, and barges, and ordinance.

The total time saved applied to more than 200 ships which were loaded here and at nearby ports. In some instances the saving is measured in hours only, in others by days. As a majority of cargo carrying ships now move in convoys on stated dates, delay of a few hours in getting a ship ready to sail may mean the misfortune of a convoy and a wait of days before another convoy is arranged.

WIRE STRIKE FOR OPEN SHOP IS THREATENED

The Commercial Telegraphers' union has set April 28 as "organization day." At that time the telegraphers employed throughout the country will announce their allegiance to the union and will declare their right to work for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and still maintain their union membership.

Hitherto these companies, have discharged all men known to belong to the union. After the above date, the men expect to be recognized as a union. No demands for better wages or better working conditions are contemplated at present, S. J. Koenekamp, president of the international organization, said yesterday.

"We are only asking for an open shop," Mr. Koenekamp announced. "If, however, the companies discharge our men, a general strike throughout the United States and part of Canada, will be called."

None of the representatives of the department of labor in Chicago could be reached last night. They were reported to be in Washington at a conference.

Clash Between Commons and Lords Patched Up

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A little clash between the commons and the lords occurred today over the acceptance of the lords' amendments to the representation of the people bill and for a time threatened to wreck the experiment in one hundred constituencies selected by special commissioners, while the principle of the alternative vote has been struck out of the bill altogether.

Hold Wealthy Arizona Men for Aiding Foe to Escape

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 6.—G. A. Streitz, vice president of the National Bank of Arizona, and Richard Parham, a wealthy business man of this city, were arrested tonight by United States officers on the charge of aiding the escape of an interned enemy alien.

Russian Special Envoy to Arrive Here Today

Reservations were made at the Congress hotel last night for Prof. and Mrs. Lomonosoff, who will arrive this morning from New York. He is the president of the Russian mission of communication and is making an informal tour of the country.

FINNISH FORCES CRUSH TROOPS OF RED GUARD

Capture Base City; Losers Flee to Sweden.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—Gen. Mannerheim, commanding the government forces in Finland that were organized to enforce the authority of the Finnish diet, has defeated the Finnish Red Guard and the Russians at Uleaborg and taken possession of the city. This is the most important victory as yet scored by the White Guard, as Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in northern Finland, and contained considerable stores of ammunition and artillery.

Military observers now confidently predict that the whole of northern Finland soon will be in the hands of the government forces. The battle of Uleaborg lasted two days and there were several hundred dead on both sides.

Also Takes Tammerfors.

Gen. Mannerheim also has taken Tammerfors, about 100 miles northwest of Helsinki, according to a report reaching here from Helsinki today.

A great number of persons were killed or injured in a collision between a train loaded with Red Guards and a government train sent to intercept the Red Guard train near Kemi, northern Finland, according to dispatches. The trains came together at full speed, and the coaches being smashed.

Tornea Still Quiet.

Tornea, located on the Gulf of Bothnia, seventy-five miles from Uleaborg, is still quiet, but the arrival of a White Guard there is momentarily expected. The Red Guard is reported as weakening at various points and numbers have fled from the Kemi river territory into Sweden, and the principal rebel stronghold now is the town of Kemi, where a reign of terror is reported.

The Swedish Red Cross next week expects to send two ambulances, with physicians and nurses, across the border into the fighting zone, unless Tornea meanwhile regains communication with the south.

The Swedish press has started a campaign against the government for its refusal to permit the export of supplies or the transit of arms to Gen. Mannerheim, the entire conservative press and many liberal newspapers criticizing the authorities for their action. Prominent Swedish churchmen also are outspoken in their criticism.

SHIPS! BUILD! SHIPS!

Make a Bridge of Them to Pershing, Is Message Brought by Maj. Palmer, Commander's Chief Censor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—"Make a bridge of ships to France," was the message from Gen. Pershing, and every man of his command, delivered to the American people tonight by Maj. Frederick Palmer, chief censor on Gen. Pershing's staff, in an address at the National Press club.

"Build ships and let every woman and child in the land think ships," he said. "We ought to be wearing little metal ships in our button holes. Children should play with toy ships. The woman who turns from knitting to encouraging a ship's riveter to do more rivets a day is serving her country. And every time you think ships you are thinking of our men fighting for you in France. Would you have them want for food, for clothes, for ammunition to answer the German fire?"

"Would you have them think that you had forgotten them—you in your comfort at home? Would you have the lives of such men unnecessarily sacrificed because you had not concentrated your efforts on the thing that meant most to them?"

"Toward our shipyards for the power they mean during and after the war the German general staff strains its vision. Build, build, and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing."

Wouldn't Let His Bride Hold His Hand; She Sues

Miss Florence McCanney of Waukegan married Carter Thompson three months ago. Yesterday she sued for divorce in the Waukegan court alleging nonsupport and abandonment.

"Once when we were riding on a train," said Mrs. Thompson, "I wanted to hold his hand and he objected on the ground that I was making a fool of him in public."

Breitung Starts on Trip for Internment in Fort

Max Breitung, wealthy young New Yorker, was taken to Fort Sheridan yesterday, the first step in his journey to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment. Breitung is under indictment in New York on charge of conspiracy to destroy ammunition plants and ships. He was arrested after he secretly left New York and came to Chicago.

CARRANZA TO KAISER: "HERE'S BEST WISHES"

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Venustiano Carranza, president of Mexico, sent a fulsome birthday message to Emperor William of Germany recently, according to Reuters' Limited. President Carranza in this message said:

"To your majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing, I have the honor to send my most cordial congratulations, and am pleased to express to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and that of your august family, as well as for the prosperity of your great friendly nation."

Greetings from Prussian Diet.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Replying to the birthday greetings sent him by the president of the upper house of the Prussian diet, Emperor William sent the following by telegram:

"The intimate union of the crown and the people, which I received as a sacred heritage from my fathers, dates from the hard times by which Prussia was trained for its world historic mission."

"May these hard years of strenuousness, which I feel more deeply in consequence of the responsibility placed upon me by God, strengthen and deepen this intimate relationship so that it may stand the test in the battles which still lie before us and in the great tasks which, after a victorious peace, we shall have to fulfill in an altered world."

Breitung Starts on Trip for Internment in Fort

Max Breitung, wealthy young New Yorker, was taken to Fort Sheridan yesterday, the first step in his journey to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment. Breitung is under indictment in New York on charge of conspiracy to destroy ammunition plants and ships. He was arrested after he secretly left New York and came to Chicago.

OPERATE AGAIN ON T. R.; SUCCESS, DOCTORS ASSERT

New York, Feb. 6.—An operation performed late today on Col. Theodore Roosevelt in a hospital here, the second within a week, for the removal of abscesses, was successful, according to a bulletin issued tonight by his physician, Dr. Walton Martin.

"The operation proved successful," the bulletin said. "There were no unpleasant results. Col. Roosevelt is resting comfortably. Respiration normal."

The first operation was performed at his home in Oyster Bay. The colonel came to New York for more convenient treatment of the trouble, which is said to be not serious.

One of the doctors said he believed Col. Roosevelt would not be in the hospital more than two weeks. Mrs. Roosevelt will remain there while her husband is a patient.

TRIPLETS MAKE 'MA' AND 'PA' INTO GRAND MA AND PA

"Ma" and "Pa" McGauran, 2933 Warren avenue, proud parents of five young fighters, who wear the uniform of Uncle Sam, are "Grandma" and "Grandpa" henceforth.

In the maternity home of the Evanson hospital are two future American soldiers. There were three, but one died soon after birth.

"They are our first grandsons," declared "Grandma" McGauran last night. "Of course we are proud. Only we didn't expect quite so many at once. Are they going to be soldiers? They certainly are."

The triplets, weighing ten pounds combined, were born early yesterday morning. Maurice McGauran, one of nine sons, 554 Elmwood avenue, Evanson, is the father. The smallest—and liveliest—of the three weighed two pounds and fifteen ounces.

Egyptian

Deities

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"

Plain End or Cork Tip

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette

Twenty Five Cents

Manners of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

SECRETARY SAYS UNITY OF ALL U. S. ARMY WORK IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

BAKER CLAIMS
WAR CONTROL
NOW UNIFIEDSays Ministry Bill Is
Not Needed by
Nation Now.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary of War Baker, questioned today by the senate military affairs committee regarding reorganization of the government for war efficiency, announced that his reorganization of government departments served every purpose which critics of the administration propose should be accomplished through creation of a minister of munitions and a war cabinet.

The secretary declared that in the appointment of Edwin R. Stettinius as surveyor of purchases more than a minister of munitions had been supplied, because he would have more material under control than would a minister of munitions.

The war industries board, the secretary insisted, would bring about coordination of effort and plan for the future just as effectively as a war cabinet could do.

Says Power Is Sufficient.
When reminded that neither Mr. Stettinius nor the war industries board had any legal power, the secretary said that they had their orders from the secretary of war and the president and that what they directed was being carried out. This was challenged by many members of the committee.

Secretary Baker admitted that it may be necessary to give Mr. Stettinius some legal authority, and he also said that the president had given power, by act of congress, to transfer functions of departments and to suspend restrictive regulations, suggestions embodied in an administration bill introduced in the senate late in the day.

Dispute on Shipping Issue.

For hours the committee wrangled regarding an attempt by Senator Weeks and Hitchcock to find out upon what basis the secretary had stated to the country that the shipping prospect was not unpromising for sending a million men to France this year. As this carried with it requests for immediate action to the number of troops in France, Senators Reed, Kirby and Beckham protested against any revelations in open session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

TELLS CHANGES MADE

The questioning of Secretary Baker by the committee was, in part, SENATOR WADSWORTH—Mr. Secretary, could you tell the committee about the appointment of Mr. Stettinius and the number of troops in France, Senators Reed, Kirby and Beckham protested against any revelations in open session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

Secretary Baker, admitting he did not have all the figures ready, said that he would rather not give the information in public anyway and promised to supply it to the committee later in executive session.

War Speed and Teamwork of United States
Bring Praise from French High Commissioner

New York, Feb. 6.—Announcement that France will be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply twenty American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw material from America, was made here tonight by Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to this country.

Mr. Tardieu made the statement also that there are in France today more American troops than comprised the American army at the time the United States entered the war; at that time, he said, the American army contained about 212,000 officers and men.

Celebrate Old Treaty.
The French official spoke at a dinner which was part of New York's celebration of the Jour de l'Alliance Française, which was observed throughout the United States and Canada today, the anniversary of the treaty between France and the American colonies in 1778.

Julius J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, who was a guest of honor, asserted that "secrecy ought to be a thing of the past because our democracies want to know in order to win." Mr. Tardieu said that "just appreciation of the results achieved by America in the war is a stimulant for effort and nobody has the right to refuse to the American people this stimulant." The commissioner reviewed the nation's accomplishments in the war, and said that France had done in the way of manufacturing munitions both for the United States and for France's other allies.

300,000 Shells a Day.
"We have in the line," he said, "about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

Without speaking of what we manufacture, he said, "we have in the line, about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are being fired." He said that he had created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but to arm our allies.

added, alluding to his association with officials at Washington, "I believe that mistakes have been made, I say it frankly, the heads of the cabinet or the heads of your departments know it from their own experience."

The speaker recalled that American, in order to equip its army with guns and airplanes, called upon the allies for its immediate needs, at the same time inaugurating a program of American manufacturing.

"Some people in Europe as well as here," he said, "have been wondering why you should not, in that respect, have done everything by yourselves. This criticism shows that those people are wrong, what time means in war, and, secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial war organization, which from the very start is required by the extensive production of ordnance and aviation."

"I have cooperated for nearly ten months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization," he said. "What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

Praises National Army.
Alluding to the raising of the national army Mr. Tardieu declared that no event of wider import has even taken place since the beginning of the war.

"Thus your government, with a clear and courageous vision, has given you the strength of numbers, the first condition of military power," he said. "You have now 110,000 officers and 1,800,000 men, and the number of your men in France at the present moment is notably in excess of the establishment of your army nine months ago."

France, he said, has taken "every necessary measure" so that American can complete, in France, the training begun here.

Regarding aviation, American development has been "beyond all expectation," he declared.

Advices Them Frankly.
"Wherever, on special points," he

yet all of us have changed our minds. I think most of all the men whom you have named would have started out with the idea that we ought to have been a central purchasing agency which would take over from the several departments the entire function of purchase. I do not think there is a man in their midst now who would not regard that as a misfortune if it were done now.

Opposes a Change Now.
SENATOR MCKELLAR—Also some of those gentlemen have testified with in the last fortnight that they thought that a central purchasing agency was the only kind of a plan that should be adopted. If they have changed their minds, they have done so within the last two weeks.

MR. BAKER—I have understood them correctly, then I dissent from every one, if I understand you correctly. I think that all the war departments are in a position to have been again with the building up of a central purchasing agency outside of the several present departments.

SENATOR FREELINGHUYSEN—Is not Mr. Stettinius a director of munitions today in the war department?

MR. BAKER—A little more than that, because the director of munitions, according to the English prototype, does not deal with as large a variety of things as Mr. Stettinius will have to deal with.

SENATOR FREELINGHUYSEN—In other words, he is an expert adviser to the secretary of war.

Cites England's Experience.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Mr. Secretary, one of the benefits of the minister of munitions in Great Britain has been that he has distributed all over England in the factories of the country the production needs required in times of war, so that the factories engaged in peace production, as the demand for their goods fell off, were given government orders.

"I have had nothing of that sort in this country and today it is well known that hundreds and possibly even thousands of industries find their business falling down, and are compelled to discharge men, and apparently no attempt has been made to distribute to them the production needed for government materials. In others we find a great congestion of orders because there has been no proper distribution of the government demand."

MR. BAKER—I do not mean to say that the production of the government materials is the early stages of our war purchasing program we went along the line of the most obvious invitation. If we wanted to buy anything we went to the man who made the nearest thing and who was nearest to us, and the net result of that has been a large congestion of industrial production of war materials in the east and northeastern states. The war industries board is studying exactly that problem and is endeavoring to allocate subsequent orders.

Asserts Peak Has Power.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—W. H. A. power has it, Mr. Secretary?

MR. BAKER—Mr. Peak is at the head of that.

SENATOR WADSWORTH—To be perfectly frank, Mr. Coffin testified before the committee the other day that Mr. Peak's suggestions were not being followed out.

MR. BAKER—I do not know what Mr. Coffin knows about that; he is not a member of that board.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—A subordinate in Mr. Peak's office told me that he felt like a confidence man in answering thousands of letters to the industries of the country that the government would try to give them business when they had no power to give them business.

SENATOR WEEKS—Mr. Secretary, the leading business men do you think there are, or have been connected with the Advisory Council?

MR. BAKER—It must be a very large number.

SENATOR WEEKS—One hundred.

MR. BAKER—Certainly more than that.

Says All Are Agreed.
SENATOR WEEKS—Suppose you asked those men what their views were about this matter of a single head for the purchasing of the government, and they said that they believed it should be done, would that affect your judgment in regard to it?

MR. BAKER—My judgment agrees

with your question in this way: that on the first day of January, we had actually transported to Europe more than the schedule of troops to be transported to Europe by the first of January. It included an aggregate of combatant and noncombatant troops."

SENATOR WEEKS—I do not think it is proper to ask how many troops there were over the first of October and how many there are now.

MR. BAKER—I would be glad to supply that to you for your private information, but I do not think it would be a wise thing to state in the record.

Estimate Is Too Small.

SENATOR WEEKS—How much tonnage has the war department available at this time for transporting troops and supplies?

MR. BAKER—I do not think I can give you the figures, senator, but I can get them for you.

SENATOR WEEKS—Can you give it relatively? I can say that it has been represented to me that the first of February there was 791,000. Do you think that is correct?

MR. BAKER—I should say that is an underestimate. I would like to say this about it, if you will permit me: The question of transporting troops abroad is the question of balancing the transportation of men and the transportation of supplies. In supplies, at the outset, the transportation by cargo ship was estimated as sufficient for a given number of men. Then, when we found the necessity of undertaking much larger engineering undertakings on the other side, the use of the cargo ships which had been expected to carry supplies for carrying engineering supplies across, out down the available tonnage for other supplies temporarily, until those dock materials and railroad materials could be transported.

Fits Issue to Experts.
SENATOR WEEKS—Let us assume that you have 800,000 tons of shipping at your disposal at this time. I think probably is not far from correct. Is that estimated in net tons or gross tonnage, or in what way?

MR. BAKER—Let me state to you, for your information, just the kind of information I have about that. The shipping board and the war department are in constant contact and are constantly studying exactly the question of tonnage. Before Gen. Bliss went abroad the first time, and before he went abroad the second time under his immediate direction, most exhaustive and careful studies of the tonnage on hand and prospective tonnage, from all sources were made. Those studies were reduced to writing and were taken abroad with him by Gen. Bliss, and were the basis of all calculations and plans of the war department.

SENATOR WEEKS—Is there any prospect of getting any more tons in the near future for the use of the war department?

Gain of 120,000 Tons.
MR. BAKER—O, yes; 120,000 tons. If I remember the figures correctly, it just happens to be a casual figure in my mind, but 120,000 tons have been made available within the last week.

SENATOR WEEKS—From what source did that come?

MR. BAKER—My recollection is that it is from ships which have been withdrawn from other lines of trade and replaced by neutral tonnage made available by contract.

SENATOR WEEKS—What I am trying to determine is just what we can do in the immediate future, based on the estimate that are made by the general staff and other requirements, and I think I have been told, possibly by a member of the general staff, that they estimate fifty pounds per man per day as the requirements, including all of the rebuilding of railroads and plants, and all of those things that go to make up the requirements on the other side.

MR. BAKER—Of course, senator, some such figure is more or less necessary in planning, and yet that figure of that kind is subject to a good many modifications and corrections.

Appeal for Secret Meeting.
Here there was a suggestion by Sen-

ator Reed for an executive session to hear details about information not desired to be made public.

THE CHAIRMAN—Whenever the secretary has indicated that probably it would be better for an executive session the question has always been referred to executive session. If the secretary would prefer to give the information in executive session I am sure the committee would observe his suggestion.

MR. BAKER—It seems to me wise, instead of having me answer questions which are based on figures which I have not before me, to have prepared for the committee a complete tabulation of all of the tonnage possibilities, and send that for the information of the committee.

Could Give Facts Quickly.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Let me ask the secretary this question: Would he object to giving to the committee the basis for the opinion he expressed that he would have a million men in France before fall?

MR. BAKER—I will go out in the next room with the committee and tell you the basis of it in three sentences.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—The secretary has conveyed to the country the impression, which I think is unfortunate, that we shall have a million men in France this year. I would like to ask the secretary how important the shipping factor is in that matter?

MR. BAKER—The shipping factor is important. It is controlling, senator.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Then I would like to ask the secretary if he contemplated or knew from the figures before him that he would be able to send a million men when he had them there?

MR. BAKER—This much I think I may say with propriety—I was not relying either for the transportation or supply of the million men, wholly upon American shipping.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—I understand. Will the secretary state how many tons of American cargo shipping he did depend upon?

MR. BAKER—No, I cannot state that from memory. I will supply that to you.

"I drafted an inquiry to the shipping board late in January, and Mr. Hitchcock said, 'and on the 30th of November I received categorical replies from the shipping board stating that the grand total of available American shipping, including the German and Austrian tonnage on the 30th of November was 3,700,000, in round figures.'"

"Those were dead weight. I understand that is the total that could be hoped for. From that must be deducted the passenger tonnage and the tonnage of the ships that also must be deducted vessels that are used in trade with South America. To that should be added what we put into the water in December. After making these deductions and additions, I find a total tonnage of American tonnage now available for cargo shipment of 1,400,000 tons. Now, I would like to know how that compares with your estimate."

MR. BAKER—I cannot answer, senator; I do not remember whether that corresponds with the last estimate I had seen or not.

Does Not Seek Secrets.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—I hope, Mr. Secretary, you will not misunderstand me as endeavoring to ascertain how many troops we have in Europe. I think you are quite right in concealing that matter. I am simply asking you to explain how you can supply a million men.

MR. BAKER—May I say this? Gen. Bliss, before going to Europe, had sat down with representatives of the shipping board, with representatives of the war industries board who had to do with the need for raw materials. The extent to which the emergency fleet corporation would supplement the existing tonnage and the extent to which lines of neutral trade, and domestic trade, could be either reduced or supplemented by the use of sailing ships or by the introduction of neutral tonnage, and the extent to which the tonnage thus available to America would be supplemented by international arrangements in order to carry

out a definite program, were matters that were under consideration.

Decision Left to Experts.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Do you accept the proposition, Mr. Secretary, that to supply 1,000,000 men in France you must have 5,000,000 tons of shipping?

MR. BAKER—My recollection is that two tons was assumed. I would like to state, however, that that was a subject of expert determination by a group of experts under the direction of Gen. Bliss. I only saw the results of the study.

SENATOR WEEKS—It does not seem to me that we are getting definite information on this subject. I do not believe that we can until the secretary has prepared himself with the information which he suggested that he could bring. Fortunately some of us are not absorbed from our conceived duty of knowing about these things and knowing them definitely. We do not want to know them in a way that is going to impair the efficiency of the war department. As I am somewhat responsible for starting this inquiry along this line, I want to suggest that that part of it go over until the secretary can have this information and that then it be considered in executive session.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is the request of the secretary and I think it is the proper way to do it.

MR. BAKER—The shipping factor is important. It is controlling, senator.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Then I would like to ask the secretary if he contemplated or knew from the figures before him that he would be able to send a million men when he had them there?

MR. BAKER—This much I think I may say with propriety—I was not relying either for the transportation or supply of the million men, wholly upon American shipping.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—I understand. Will the secretary state how many tons of American cargo shipping he did depend upon?

MR. BAKER—No, I cannot state that from memory. I will supply that to you.

"I drafted an inquiry to the shipping board late in January, and Mr. Hitchcock said, 'and on the 30th of November I received categorical replies from the shipping board stating that the grand total of available American shipping, including the German and Austrian tonnage on the 30th of November was 3,700,000, in round figures.'"

"Those were dead weight. I understand that is the total that could be hoped for. From that must be deducted the passenger tonnage and the tonnage of the ships that also must be deducted vessels that are used in trade with South America. To that should be added what we put into the water in December. After making these deductions and additions, I find a total tonnage of American tonnage now available for cargo shipment of 1,400,000 tons. Now, I would like to know how that compares with your estimate."

MR. BAKER—I cannot answer, senator; I do not remember whether that corresponds with the last estimate I had seen or not.

Does Not Seek Secrets.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—I hope, Mr. Secretary, you will not misunderstand me as endeavoring to ascertain how many troops we have in Europe. I think you are quite right in concealing that matter. I am simply asking you to explain how you can supply a million men.

MR. BAKER—May I say this? Gen. Bliss, before going to Europe, had sat down with representatives of the shipping board, with representatives of the war industries board who had to do with the need for raw materials. The extent to which the emergency fleet corporation would supplement the existing tonnage and the extent to which lines of neutral trade, and domestic trade, could be either reduced or supplemented by the use of sailing ships or by the introduction of neutral tonnage, and the extent to which the tonnage thus available to America would be supplemented by international arrangements in order to carry

out a definite program, were matters that were under consideration.

Decision Left to Experts.
SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Do you accept the proposition, Mr. Secretary, that to supply 1,000,000 men in France you must have 5,000,000 tons of shipping?

MR. BAKER—My recollection is that two tons was assumed. I would like to state, however, that that was a subject of expert determination by a group of experts under the direction of Gen. Bliss. I only saw the results of the study.

SENATOR WEEKS—It does not seem to me that we are getting definite information on this subject. I do not believe that we can until the secretary has prepared himself with the information which he suggested that he could bring. Fortunately some of us are not absorbed from our conceived duty of knowing about these things and knowing them definitely. We do not want to know them in a way that is going to impair the efficiency of the war department. As I am somewhat responsible for starting this inquiry along this line, I want to suggest that that part of it go over until the secretary can have this information and that then it be considered in executive session.

THE CHAIRMAN—That is the request of the secretary and I think it is the proper way to do it.

MR. BAKER—The shipping factor is important. It is controlling, senator.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—Then I would like to ask the secretary if he contemplated or knew from the figures before him that he would be able to send a million men when he had them there?

MR. BAKER—This much I think I may say with propriety—I was not relying either for the transportation or supply of the million men, wholly upon American shipping.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK—I understand. Will the secretary state how many tons of American cargo shipping he did depend upon?

MR. BAKER—No, I cannot state that from memory. I will supply that to you.

"I drafted an inquiry to the shipping board late in January, and Mr. Hitchcock said, 'and on the 30th of November I received categorical replies from the shipping board stating that the grand total of available American shipping, including the German and Austrian tonnage on the 30th of November was 3,700,000, in round figures.'"

"Those were dead weight. I understand that is the total that could be hoped for. From that must be deducted the passenger tonnage and the tonnage of the ships that also must be deducted vessels that are used in trade with South America. To that should be added what we put into the water in December. After making these deductions and additions, I find a total tonnage of American tonnage now available for cargo shipment

MORE SCHOOLS CLOSED BECAUSE COAL IS LACKING

Supplies Low at Others,
but Relief Is in
Sight.

Bernard E. Durham, chairman of the Cook county committee of the fuel administration, was notified yesterday that unless coal was furnished quickly to the public schools would have to close.

The schools were at once furnished with coal. The schools in the northwest part of the city, and were sent to the Kensington district. This coal came from the stock of the Commonwealth Edison company.

Two schools were also rushed to the city's Roosevelt pumping station and sent to the house of correction.

Six Schools Close.
In spite of all that could be done, six more schools were forced to close yesterday for lack of fuel. The schools were the Peabody, Montrose, Keokuk, Pullman, Brainerd, and Nixon.

The day school has been closed for some time. Supplies are extremely low at the Lake View and Carl Schurz high schools, and these institutions will have to close unless fuel reaches them today. John Howatt, chief engineer of the school system, said that more of the schools has enough coal to last for more than two or three days, and that deliveries will depend on weather conditions.

Williams Gets Figures.
John E. Williams, fuel administrator, yesterday received the first authentic figures that have reached his office regarding the disposition of coal shipped from Illinois mines.

"We have been in the dark as to what the mine operators really do with their coal," said Mr. Williams. "And we had misgivings that favored customers were receiving most of the output. The figures we have just received cover the period from Jan. 25 to Feb. 4, and show that domestic consumers have been receiving much more than the industries. During this period 1244 carsloads went to dealers for domestic use, 1,875 went to industrial users in the preferred class, and 46 went to railroads."

Thaw Brings Relief.
A large number of cars are blocked on the railroads between the mines and Chicago. Moderation of the weather will release these cars. The thaw is bringing relief from the Chicago companies throughout the state as a serious trouble because of the lack of coal of special kinds that are not to their needs, according to C. E. H. deputy fuel administrator. Serious shortages are reported at Chicago, with in Canton, Lincoln, Galesburg, John, and Monmouth.

HALF RATION OF MILK.
With all sides in the milk controversy standing pat pending a review of the findings of the milk commission by Food Administrator Harry A. Wampler and two experts from the national food administration, Chicago will still be on little better than half ration of milk today.

The supply yesterday approximated 75 per cent of normal. With a 10 per cent increase expected today by the business community and with smaller hopes of obtaining larger shipments, deliveries today will be between 75 and 80 per cent of normal.

Many of the smaller dealers are getting between 75 and 100 per cent of their normal supply, but the low prices from the larger companies will not be the actual percentage down.

Farmers Are Unyielding.
Farmers in the Chicago zone show no sign of yielding. Those who refused shipment yesterday, following the announcement that their case would be reviewed, were counterbalanced by those who have been shipping, but who quit yesterday.

Reports to THE TRIBUNE from rural committees that the farmers are preparing to quit the business of selling milk for Chicago competition were borne out by statements made by cream separator companies of the city.

Food Administrator Wheeler spent the day at Deane's and there was no word regarding the time of the arrival of the two experts from the national food administration. Dr. Robertson, health commissioner, and Assistant Attorney General Michels conferred on the subject of opposing an order in the commission's ruling. Mr. Michels will appear to put before Mr. Wheeler testimony to show a conspiracy to raise the price of milk.

Women Praise Commission.
Commending the work of the milk commission, the Chicago Woman's club yesterday passed resolutions urging people to take advantage of the club's milk price of 10 cents a quart. The club also is distributing stationery to Edward Phelps Welles of the club, who was a member of the commission.

The milk shortage threatening Evanston because farmers are refusing to supply distributors at the price fixed by the federal commission, became known yesterday when distributors reported they had received only about 15 to 25 per cent of the normal supply. Supplies from Waukegan, Kenosha, and north shore towns have been entirely cut off.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRENCH FRONT

BRITISH.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—Raids attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Maricourt and Avion in each case were successfully repulsed. We captured a few prisoners. Except for some artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Harcourt and south of Lens there is nothing further to report.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

The enemy raided one of our posts early last night west of Zandvoorde. Six of our men are missing. This morning another party, which attempted to enter our lines near Neuve Chapelle, was repulsed with loss. A number of prisoners were brought in during the day by our patrols on different parts of the front.

The hostile artillery showed considerable activity in the latter part of the night in the neighborhood of Harcourt wood, and during the day it has been active south and north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Menin road.

AVIATION.

Nearly five tons of bombs were dropped Tuesday on hostile targets. Five German airplanes were brought down in air fighting and four were driven down out of control. A hostile observation balloon was brought down. Four of our airplanes are missing.

One and a half tons of bombs were dropped at night on an airbase east of Cambrai and on enemy billets.

FRENCH.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—There was violent artillery fighting late in the night in the region of Fosseux wood (Verdun front, east of the Meuse). In the Woivre French patrols brought back prisoners. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

The day was calm along the whole front except in the region of Auberville, where both sides displayed a certain amount of activity. Two surprise attacks this morning by the Germans in the region of the Bois des Fosses were repulsed.

AVIATION.

On Feb. 5 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Feb. 6.—Our patrols showed remarkable activity in capturing prisoners. There has been increased artillery action around the Brenta narrows and along the Piave.

Lively artillery activity has been displayed along the whole front. Yesterday our own and British bombing squadrons attacked with good effect enemy troops in the vicinity of Primolago and the aviation ground at St. Giacomo di Veglia. A large fire was caused by our airplanes in the ammunition stores at St. Sino di Livina. Five hostile machines were brought down by our aviators and three by British aviators.

Venice, Mestre, and Treviso were bombed again yesterday after sunset, neither casualties nor damage resulting.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

On Feb. 6 one of our bombing squadrons flew to Saarbrück, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines.

75 NATIONALITIES SHOW LOYALTY AT BANQUET HERE

Message from President
Wilson Read to 1,500
Representatives.

More than 1,500 representatives of seventy-five nationalities composing the city's population fervently gave testimony to their love for America at the Hotel La Salle last night.

Officers and privates in khaki dotted the banquet hall, and intermingled in the color scheme were the blue of the navy and the blue gray of the Polish legion ready to sail for France. American Indians in blankets and war bonnets, and men and women in their national costumes mingled with guests in evening clothes and business suits.

The Service Flag.
Over the speakers' table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

The speaker's table was suspended a long, silken flag of white, containing seventy-five red stars, each representative of a nationality, while above, in blue letters, were the words, "United States of America."

43 YEARS IN STIR, HE GOES GLADLY TO PRISON HOME

Aged Convict Breaks
His Way Back Into
Joliet.

John Robinson will be going home today. At the age of 74 one conceivably loses the zest for philandering. John, gray and lacking the vigor of his youth, has had his fling up here in Chicago. Yesterday he stood in Judge Sabath's court. There was loneliness and yearning in his eyes.

GERMAN ALIENS FLOCK TO REGISTER UNDER U. S. RULING

Third Day of Registration Sees Greatly Increased Numbers of Kaiser's Subjects Giving Their Names and Records to Uncle Sam.

THE third day of registration of alien enemies was marked by the largest number of applicants yet received at the police stations, where the work is going on. No accurate figure could be given out last night, but the numbers reached into the thousands.

Registration has been heaviest at the Summerdale police station. Up to closing time last night 1,833 Germans had registered there.

Registration of aliens in north shore towns continued without incident. At Glencoe eight Germans presented themselves. At Evanston six responded to the third day's call. Four appeared at Wilmette, but none were registered at Hubbard Woods or Winnetka.

A list of registrants as given out at the various police stations last night follows:

CENTRAL STATION.

(First district, first precinct, station located at 180 N. La Salle-st.)

Barnes, Alfred.....Grant hotel
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address
Fahnestock, Jack.....No address

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

(Eleventh district, first precinct, station located at 740 W. 35th-st.)

Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.
Bauer, Michael.....313 W. 35th-st.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

(Third district, third precinct, station located at 323 Cottage Grove-av.)

Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.
Adelman, Alfred.....324 Cottage Grove-av.

FIFTH STREET.

(Fourth district, fourth precinct, station located at 402 S. Fifth-st.)

Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.
Adler, Herman.....410 Calumet-av.

KNIGHTWOOD STATION.

(Ninth district, seventh precinct, station located at 6347 West 57th-st.)

Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.
Adelhof, Henry.....6316 S. Green-st.

Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.
Alshouse, William.....5017 S. Wentworth-av.

LAWDALE ST.

(Fourteenth district, twelfth precinct, station located at 2040 Lawdale-st.)

Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.
Bamberg, Henry.....2231 S. Albany-av.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE.

(Twenty-third district, twenty-ninth precinct, station located at 2125 Sheffield-av.)

Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.
Amor, Frederick.....450 North-av.

TOWN HALL.

(Twenty-fourth district, thirtieth precinct, station located at 3000 N. Halsted-st.)

Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.
Abel, George.....3508 N. Robey-st.

THE HARRISON LAW.

The Harrison law, while its aim is to be commended, has caused great suffering to those who have acquired drug habits.

To deprive such people of drug support is inhuman, and in many cases the result of such a course entails not only acute suffering, but also serious, prolonged and even permanent after effects.

These results are not foreseen by the law makers but every physician and all who have had experience with drug users know how dangerous such deprivation is.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN SUCH CASES

They should have medical treatment in a suitable environment, where careful and competent supervision can be maintained at all times.

The drug user's condition is too serious to be experimented with and he should not be expected to do the impossible.

The Keeley Institute is the most suitable place for such patients. The treatment is rational, scientific and humane as well as effective.

The Keeley system has been in continuous and successful operation for thirty-eight years. Thousands of drug users have been permanently relieved of drug addictions under our system; many years ago we passed the experimental stage.

We use no hyoscine or other dangerous drugs, and there are no ill effects from our treatment.

We withdraw drug support gradually, and there is never any sickness, delirium, shock or collapse caused by our system.

Write for particulars. All correspondence confidential. Call if convenient, as we invite thorough investigation.

CHICAGO OFFICE
Suite 905, Rector Building
79 West Monroe Street

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Dwight, Illinois

Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.
Beitz, Ernest.....613 Willow-st.

SHAKESPEARE AVENUE.

(Twentieth district, twenty-first precinct, station located at 2150 Shakespeare-av.)

Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.
Arnold, Herman.....2150 Shakespeare-av.

EAST CHICAGO AVENUE.

(Twenty-second district, twenty-sixth precinct, station located at 113 W. Chicago-av.)

Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.
Augustine, Henry.....1525 N. Clark-st.

THE EDISON.

It is a fact, provable on any basis, that The Edison Dictating Machine System is the one logical, complete, sound system for producing better letters for less money.

Every feature, every principle, of The Ediphone and the 100% correspondence system of which it is the backbone were all produced and applied by the Edison Laboratories because they are necessary. And it happens they are exclusive and they are indispensable.

Whatever you think a dictating machine should be and should give you for producing better letters; insuring convenience, in saving time, in cutting down letter writing costs—you'll find the answer in The Ediphone—the simplest efficient dictating machine. Prove it? Easily. And your way, at that.

Call Barnes—Randolph 6732

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.
Boehling, Bruno.....5705 N. Hermitage-av.

SUMMERDALE.

(Twenty-first district, third precinct, station located at 1040 Foster-avenue.)

Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.
Abm, Gustav.....1720 Foster-avenue.

THE EDISON.

It is a fact, provable on any basis, that The Edison Dictating Machine System is the one logical, complete, sound system for producing better letters for less money.

Every feature, every principle, of The Ediphone and the 100% correspondence system of which it is the backbone were all produced and applied by the Edison Laboratories because they are necessary. And it happens they are exclusive and they are indispensable.

Whatever you think a dictating machine should be and should give you for producing better letters; insuring convenience, in saving time, in cutting down letter writing costs—you'll find the answer in The Ediphone—the simplest efficient dictating machine. Prove it? Easily. And your way, at that.

Call Barnes—Randolph 6732

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine

Edwin C. Barnes and Bros.

The Edison Building, 72 West Adams St.

Built by Thomas A. Edison

A PRODUCT OF THE EDISON LABORATORIES

CLICEMAN AND CITIZEN SHOT AS CRIME WAVE RISES

SCHOOL BOARD UNPROPAR TRIES TO EJECT LOEB

Charges of 'Liar, Ingrate,
and Crook' Start
Turmoil.

The school board meeting yesterday ended in a climax in an uproar that disrupted the session. It came after an attempt of the "solid six" to prevent Jacob M. Loeb to Albert H. Thompson, who quoted Mayor Thompson's message to the council as "a liar, an ingrate, and a crook."

In the scene which followed, President Davis ordered the special agent to eject Mr. Loeb out of the room. Mr. Loeb, in smashing out a few words of protest, was the subject of the gavel, and the session ended in a tumult. The session started when Mr. Loeb demanded a move to permit the business manager to purchase \$37,000 of coal on which bids were to be received with the consent of only one committee. He demanded that the members be notified of the meeting of the school committee.

Heated Language.
"Mr. Loeb has accused a great many of us of dishonesty, indirectly," said Mr. Thompson. "He called Attorney General Clegg a 'liar, an ingrate, and a crook.' I never heard him deny it."

"He has quoted the voice of his son, William Hale Thompson," Mr. Loeb said. "I am certain that the son of William Hale Thompson is a liar, an ingrate, and a crook."

"The session started," several members of the "solid six" were on their feet, shouting "out of order."

"I am going to change subject," Mr. Loeb said. "I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

"I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

"I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

"I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

"I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

"I am going to speak to you about the school committee. The school committee is a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee. They are a body of men who are not fit to be called a school committee."

PAROLE BOARD REFUSES HELP ASKED BY CITY

Grievances of Officials
Aired at Conference
at State Capital.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Chicago's effort to obtain relief from crime and criminals by obtaining the temporary suspension of the parole law resulted in failure today. The best that the city can hope for is that the convicts who are paroled from the state institutions in the near future will be kept out of Chicago. Even this is only "under consideration," no definite promises of any kind being obtained by the Chicago aldermen composing the subcommittee on crime from State Superintendent of Prisons John L. Whitman, with whom they conferred.

Get into a Dispute.
In fact, the conference between the aldermen and the state officials resulted to a considerable degree in the display of official conflicts. No sooner had the conference started than Supt. Colvin, who stoutly defended the parole law, showed that he was at variance with the aldermen.

"One of the greatest troubles in suppressing crime is passing the buck," said Mr. Colvin. "I have been through four crime crusades. The buck was passed in each until the spring, when the crusades were abandoned."

"But crime conditions in Chicago became serious before this crusade was started," said Ald. John N. Kimball. "Nobody is seeking to shift responsibility. We have the cooperation of all the forces charged with the suppression of crime."

Can't Aid Unfriendly.
"Well, you can't get support from those you criticize," replied Mr. Colvin. "We get cooperation from every county except Cook's."

He went on to say that his department had written to the judges, state's attorney, prosecuting attorney, police, and sheriff in Chicago, suggesting cooperation, and that the only one who had replied to the letters was Sheriff Traeger.

Dismissing "any attempt to criticize," he went on to say that the courts of Cook county and the probation law were responsible to a large extent for crime conditions. He asserted that 80 per cent of paroled criminals really reformed.

Questioned by the aldermen, he admitted that the superintendent of Pontiac has not furnished the police of Chicago with a list of the convicts paroled from that institution. More than 410 boys have been paroled from Pontiac since July 1, 1916.

"Out of Sympathy."
When asked for the reason as to this failure, he replied, quoting the Pontiac superintendent as saying: "What's the use of sending the names of paroled prisoners to the police who are out of sympathy with the parole law?"

Superintendent of Prisons Whitman showed he was in sympathy with the Pontiac superintendent by remarking that the value of the parole law cannot be appreciated if it is to be enforced by officials who criticize it.

Mr. Whitman took practically the same attitude as Mr. Colvin. He differed with the committee, whose members asserted that paroled convicts were responsible for most crimes. He asserted that the parole law had broken up gangs of desperadoes and was an aid in the suppression of crime.

BAR ASSOCIATION ASKS NAMES OF SHADY LAWYERS

Offers to Bring Disbarment Proceedings to Aid Crime War.

Another move to help keep Chicago free of criminals was started yesterday. The Chicago bar association is to rid Chicago of shady lawyers who are in league with criminals was promised by Joseph W. Moses, president of the organization.

Mr. Moses in a letter to Acting Chief of Police Alcock called for the evidence which the police head says he has to prove that certain members of the Chicago bar consort with habitual criminals in "gun joints" and connive with crooked bondsmen to defeat justice.

Ready to Disbar Guilty.
"The association stands ready, as it always has in the past, to investigate carefully and promptly any charges of a specific nature to which its attention is directed and, where proven, to institute disbarment proceedings," Mr. Moses wrote the chief.

Mr. Moses said that he had read the acting chief's statement concerning crooked lawyers in The Tribune and had waited to hear from him by letter on the subject. Failing to receive word from Mr. Alcock, he said he deemed it his duty to call upon the police head for names and instances.

"It is significant," says the letter, "to note your failure to give names or to mention specific instances of misconduct or crookedness and that you deal in generalities. I have refrained from taking any notice of your charges until now in the expectation that you would supplement these general charges by lodging some formal complaint with the association (as I had been given to understand you would) which might properly form the basis of an investigation by this association."

Asks for Names.
"Not having heard from you I feel it is my duty to call upon you, as I now do, to indicate by names and instances the cases to which you have referred."

"If you have any evidence in your possession establishing the guilt of any lawyer, it would seem to be your duty as a public official to bring it to the attention of this association. I invite your cooperation in the accomplishment of the result which you as well as the association so earnestly desire."

Mr. Moses said that he can tell of specific cases of crooked lawyers, bondsmen, and criminals foregathering together and he stands ready to cooperate with the bar association. State's Attorney Hoynes said that the charges of the active chief are well founded, that such investigation would be most wholesome, and that he would aid in any way he could.

FELLS BAILIFF, FLEES COURT AFTER SENTENCE
Christy Newman, said by the police to be an ex-convict and desperate character, escaped from a bailiff yesterday afternoon as he was being led from Judge Fry's courtroom on the eighth floor of the city hall. He had just been sentenced to six months in the house of correction for vagrancy after his arrest in the general roundup of criminals.

Bailiff Michael Plucynski had him in charge and started to take him to prison. Just outside of the door of the courtroom Newman turned on the bailiff, knocked him down and ran downstairs. He escaped the pursuit of several policemen and others who followed him.

Chief of Detectives Mooney immediately sent detectives in pursuit with this admonition: "Remember Raymond was a dangerous man. So is Newman. Take no chances. You have weapons. Use them if you need them."

AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?



N. W. U. SUES TO FORCE WESLEY HOSPITAL PACT

Alleges Terms of Realty Transfer Are Broken.

Northwestern university, through its attorney, George P. Merriek, filed a bill in the Circuit court yesterday against Wesley Memorial hospital asking that an injunction be issued ordering the officials of the hospital to comply with the terms of a conveyance agreement executed in 1899. By the agreement the hospital was granted title to property, then valued at \$25,000, on which the building has since been located, by the university.

A number of conditions were included in the conveyance. One of these was that all of the staff physicians at the hospital should be members of the faculty of the Northwestern Medical school.

The condition regarding the appointment of the staff physicians was carried out until a few years ago, the bill alleges, when difficulties arose and doctors not on the university faculty were appointed.

In April of 1914 James Deering gave the hospital \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund to settle difficulties and make the continuation of the agreement possible, it is alleged.

"Notwithstanding the gift and the acceptance thereof," the bill reads, "the hospital has refused to comply with the terms of the deed."

The bill prays that the property be returned to the university or the hospital be ordered to meet the requirements of the conveyance.

INDICTED

U. of C. Professor's Son Among Nineteen Accused by U. S. Grand Jury.

E. W. ALDRECH, once given a drubbing because of anti-American remarks, later arrested and indicted because he said he would like to "stick a knife in President Wilson," must now face trial. He was named in one of nineteen federal indictments made public yesterday.

Fletcher, son of Prof. Karl Fletcher of the University of Chicago, is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity there. After his arrest, still defiant and declaring himself a "conscientious objector," he admitted the threats against the president. He is of draft age.

Others named in the federal indictments are: F. W. Dobbs, alias Harry P. Dewey; Irving E. McGinnity, alias Frank Fox, who are accused of impersonating a U. S. army officer. McGinnity entered a plea of guilty. He told the court that he had put on the uniform of an army officer to win the love of "Dolly of the Folies," to whom he gave a worthless check for \$100 which led to his arrest.

"Do you still love her?" asked Judge Landis.

"It's all over now," he replied.

HEAVY HAULS BY AUTOS LIMITED BY ALDERMEN
Trailers used by auto trucks probably will have to be equipped with rubber tires when they carry loads upward of 30,000 pounds.

LEE TRADITION SENDS BOY OF 4 BACK TO DIXIE

Juvenile Court Gives Motherless Lad to Grandmother.

Hugh Lee Sommers, 4 years old, is going back down below the Mason Dixon line to the land of his fathers. The traditions of the race of Lees-Hugh is a lineal descendant of Robert E. Lee—took him from the juvenile court yesterday and gave him to his grandmother, Mrs. A. M. Lee, of Memphis, Tenn.

Already the family tradition has thrown a kindly mantle about Hugh's childish misfortunes. Last September his mother, Mrs. Maud Lee Sommers, died in the county hospital, unknown and unwept. Life had not been kind to her. Fride of family kept her from telling the hospital authorities anything about herself. The boy went to Mrs. Helen Clawson, a friend of her last days.

Mrs. Sommers had been one of the lights of the social life of Memphis in her youth. At 18 she eloped. That was the first error. Afterwards, when she and her youthful husband became estranged, she kept it to herself. Later she married Sommers, an electrical engineer. To them Hugh was born. Their home life was unfortunate and Sommers went away.

Proud of her lineage, Mrs. Sommers would not tell her mother of her misfortune, but bore them alone. Her health gave way and she found herself friendless. It was then she sought the county hospital. Later some acquaintances told the juvenile court of the boy.

In the meantime Mrs. Clawson had turned Hugh over to the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moriarty of 4232 Michigan avenue. The Moriartys received a letter from him in New York. It gave his New York address and was telegraphed urging him to come back and also notified the authorities of his whereabouts. Either he will be back here voluntarily within the next two or three days or he will be brought back.

CHECKED

Every Criminal and Ex-Convict to Be Registered by Police.

EVERY criminal and ex-convict in the city of Chicago is to be registered by the police and a close watch kept upon their movements, Acting Chief of Police Alcock said yesterday. The new register will also hold the names of all men on probation and parole.

"We're going to learn the name of every crook and ex-convict and his residence," the chief said, "for our police register. Then we're going to drive every crook and criminal either to jail or out of the city. Our crime drive is going to be permanent and we're going to get results."

Predicts Missing "Parlor Banker" Will Return
Leonard G. Wiseman, of the law firm of King & Wiseman, attorneys for Adolf Wolfsohn, the missing "parlor banker," predicted that the fugitive will be back in Chicago this week.

"We have been in direct communication with him," he said. "His wife received a letter from him in New York. It gave his New York address and was telegraphed urging him to come back and also notified the authorities of his whereabouts. Either he will be back here voluntarily within the next two or three days or he will be brought back."

SERGEANT FALLS WOUNDED WHILE CHASING CROOKS

His Injuries and Those of Tailor May Be Fatal.

Detective Sergeant Harry Werthelmer of the auto bandit squad was shot and probably fatally wounded last night when he sought to arrest a pair of suspicious characters at State and Twenty-second streets.

Sergeant Werthelmer leaves a widow and five children. He was hunting for the two men who had shortly before held up the saloon of Edward O'Brien in Thirtieth street, east of Michigan avenue. O'Brien was robbed of \$5, and six Pullman porters who were in the place lost \$18 in all.

Werthelmer's assailants escaped after a running pistol battle through the old levee district. One of the fugitives dropped his overcoat as he fled and this was recovered by the police. They took it back to O'Brien's saloon where it was identified as that of one of the robbers, thus clinching the fact that Werthelmer was after the right man.

Joseph Lloyd, a waiter, living at 347 West Harrison street, was arrested shortly after the shooting when he was found at State and Twenty-second streets without a coat.

After the robbery a call was sent to the central station and this was transferred to the headquarters of the auto squad, at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue, a short distance from the scene of the holdup.

Starts in Pursuit.
Two cars were standing in the detective garage. Werthelmer entered one of them, driven by Edward Coyda. Detective Sergeant Frank Alex and William O'Brien entered another car. All drove to the saloon and obtained descriptions of the men. They then drove south.

"We arrived at State and Twenty-second street," said Coyda, the chauffeur of Werthelmer's car. "On the northeast corner we saw two men. Werthelmer told me to pull up. 'I don't like these fellows,' he said. 'I stopped the car and Werthelmer jumped out and walked toward the two men. At the same time he threw back his coat and displayed his star. 'I am a police officer,' he said. He had no more than uttered the words when both men on the sidewalk jerked out pistols and fired. Werthelmer fell to the sidewalk."

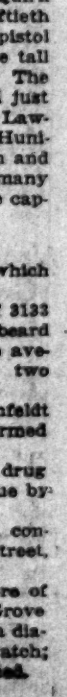
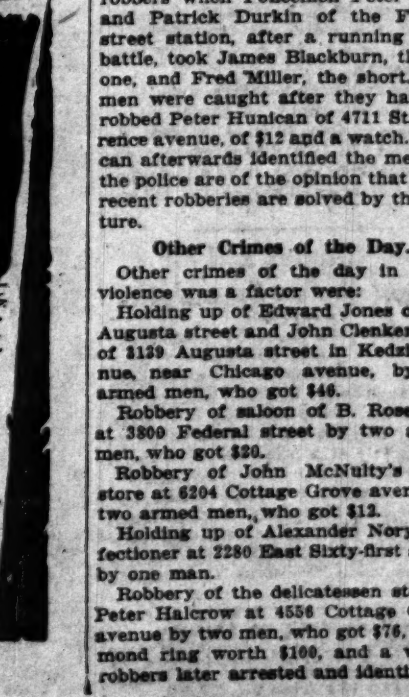
Werthelmer was shot just over the heart, the bullet passing through his body and emerging under the right shoulder. He was rushed to the People's hospital, where it was said he could not recover.

The suspects then ran east in Twenty-second street to the elevated structure. Policemen Kelly and Pirot of the Cottage Grove avenue station were near the scene. They went in pursuit. In the alley under the elevated one of the fleeing men threw off his coat. Further along in the alley the other was seen to stumble and fall under the fire of the policemen, but before they could reach him he again rose and dashed through a dark passage and escaped.

Another Victim May Die.
The shooting of Werthelmer followed the probably fatal shooting of Frank Goldberg, a tailor of 38 West Thirty-first street. Two Negroes entered his place and asked to be shown some fabrics. While Goldberg was showing his samples the Negroes drew their revolvers. Goldberg tried to fight them off and was shot. It is thought the wound may be fatal.

The general hunt for bandits resulted in the capture of "long and short" robbers when Policemen Peter Quirk and Patrick Durkin of the Fifth street station, after a running pistol battle, took James Blackburn, the tall one, and Fred Miller, the short. The men were caught after they had just robbed Peter Hunican of 4711 St. Lawrence avenue, of \$12 and a watch. Hunican afterwards identified the men and the police are of the opinion that many recent robberies are solved by the capture.

Other Crimes of the Day.
Other crimes of the day in which violence was a factor were: Holding up of Edward Jones of 3133 Augusta street and John Chaschewsky of 3139 Augusta street in Kedzie avenue, near Chicago avenue, by two armed men, who got \$46. Robbery of saloon of B. Rosenfeld at 3809 Federal street by two armed men, who got \$20. Robbery of John McNulty's drug store at 6204 Cottage Grove avenue by two armed men, who got \$12. Holding up of Alexander Nory, confectioner at 2280 East Sixty-first street, by one man. Robbery of the delicatessen store of Peter Halcrow at 4536 Cottage Grove avenue by two men, who got \$76, a diamond ring worth \$100, and a watch; robbers later arrested and identified.



OATS FUTURES
FOLLOW BREAK

Decline in Cash Premiums
and Prospect of Larger
Movement Factors.

Prospects of a better movement as a result of the warmer weather and the weakening of cash premiums depressed oats futures yesterday and prices at the finish were 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

The market averaged lower, but was rather unsettled during the forenoon and at one time prices were above the previous close. A number of the active local traders were pressing the selling side, while commission houses both bought and sold on a liberal scale.

Trading in May delivery around 79 1/2 was particularly heavy. The trade heard less of political news yesterday and was disposed to pay more attention to the movement. It was reported that domestic points were loading more oats for this market. Some of the buying was for southwest elevator and cash interests.

Cash oats were 1/4 to 1/2 lower, with local shipping sales 15,000 bu. Receipts were again high, 44 cars, but buyers anticipated larger arrivals soon. No clearances from the seaboard were reported. Primary receipts were 624,000 bu., compared with 440,000 bu. a year ago.

Corn Shows More Activity.

There was a little more activity in the corn futures market and early strength was shown. Later the market sold off with oats and closed unchanged to 1/4 higher. Commission houses and shorts bought corn, the former also having resting orders to sell it at 11 1/4. Increased receipts were looked for in view of the favorable weather conditions for operating the railroads. Cash corn was steady to 1/4 lower.

Local arrivals were 104 cars. Primary receipts totaled 1,044,000 bu., against 913,000 bu. a year ago. Shipping demand is still restricted, as eastern rail congestion is acute. North American available stocks decreased 114,000 bu. for the week.

Provisions declined materially, the market being under considerable pressure, largely on expectations of a larger run of hogs because of better weather for moving stock. Selling was led by stockyard interests and outside packers. Western markets received 145,000 hogs, against 152,000 a year ago. Local meat shipments were 3,071,000 lb., compared with 2,114,000 lb. a year ago, while local shipments were 511,000 lb., against 1,432,000 lb. the last year.

Firm Market for Rye.

Rye was strong. Cash No. 3 was quoted \$2.12 bid. No. 4 sold at \$2.00 @ 2.12. Receipts were 2 cars.

May rye ruled 10 to 12 higher. Mailing was quoted \$2.05 @ 2.10, with spot selling at \$1.75 @ 1.80, and to arrive at \$1.75; feed and mixing quotable \$1.50 @ 1.67, with to arrive selling at \$1.65; screenings were quoted 90c @ 1.40. Receipts were 13 cars.

Timothy seed was 10 to 12 higher. March closed \$4.30 bid and \$4.25 asked. Cash lots were quoted \$5.00 @ 5.25. Clover seed ruled firm, with cash quoted \$2.00 @ 2.04, and spot prime, \$2.30.

Flax closed 1/4 lower, with cash quoted \$3.41 @ 3.45 1/2.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—WHEAT—Standard, 100 lbs., 1.70; No. 1, 1.72; No. 2, 1.70; No. 3, 1.68; No. 4, 1.66; No. 5, 1.64; No. 6, 1.62; No. 7, 1.60; No. 8, 1.58; No. 9, 1.56; No. 10, 1.54; No. 11, 1.52; No. 12, 1.50; No. 13, 1.48; No. 14, 1.46; No. 15, 1.44; No. 16, 1.42; No. 17, 1.40; No. 18, 1.38; No. 19, 1.36; No. 20, 1.34; No. 21, 1.32; No. 22, 1.30; No. 23, 1.28; No. 24, 1.26; No. 25, 1.24; No. 26, 1.22; No. 27, 1.20; No. 28, 1.18; No. 29, 1.16; No. 30, 1.14; No. 31, 1.12; No. 32, 1.10; No. 33, 1.08; No. 34, 1.06; No. 35, 1.04; No. 36, 1.02; No. 37, 1.00; No. 38, .98; No. 39, .96; No. 40, .94; No. 41, .92; No. 42, .90; No. 43, .88; No. 44, .86; No. 45, .84; No. 46, .82; No. 47, .80; No. 48, .78; No. 49, .76; No. 50, .74; No. 51, .72; No. 52, .70; No. 53, .68; No. 54, .66; No. 55, .64; No. 56, .62; No. 57, .60; No. 58, .58; No. 59, .56; No. 60, .54; No. 61, .52; No. 62, .50; No. 63, .48; No. 64, .46; No. 65, .44; No. 66, .42; No. 67, .40; No. 68, .38; No. 69, .36; No. 70, .34; No. 71, .32; No. 72, .30; No. 73, .28; No. 74, .26; No. 75, .24; No. 76, .22; No. 77, .20; No. 78, .18; No. 79, .16; No. 80, .14; No. 81, .12; No. 82, .10; No. 83, .08; No. 84, .06; No. 85, .04; No. 86, .02; No. 87, .00; No. 88, .98; No. 89, .96; No. 90, .94; No. 91, .92; No. 92, .90; No. 93, .88; No. 94, .86; No. 95, .84; No. 96, .82; No. 97, .80; No. 98, .78; No. 99, .76; No. 100, .74; No. 101, .72; No. 102, .70; No. 103, .68; No. 104, .66; No. 105, .64; No. 106, .62; No. 107, .60; No. 108, .58; No. 109, .56; No. 110, .54; No. 111, .52; No. 112, .50; No. 113, .48; No. 114, .46; No. 115, .44; No. 116, .42; No. 117, .40; No. 118, .38; No. 119, .36; No. 120, .34; No. 121, .32; No. 122, .30; No. 123, .28; No. 124, .26; No. 125, .24; No. 126, .22; No. 127, .20; No. 128, .18; No. 129, .16; No. 130, .14; No. 131, .12; No. 132, .10; No. 133, .08; No. 134, .06; No. 135, .04; No. 136, .02; No. 137, .00; No. 138, .98; No. 139, .96; No. 140, .94; No. 141, .92; No. 142, .90; No. 143, .88; No. 144, .86; No. 145, .84; No. 146, .82; No. 147, .80; No. 148, .78; No. 149, .76; No. 150, .74; No. 151, .72; No. 152, .70; No. 153, .68; No. 154, .66; No. 155, .64; No. 156, .62; No. 157, .60; No. 158, .58; No. 159, .56; No. 160, .54; No. 161, .52; No. 162, .50; No. 163, .48; No. 164, .46; No. 165, .44; No. 166, .42; No. 167, .40; No. 168, .38; No. 169, .36; No. 170, .34; No. 171, .32; No. 172, .30; No. 173, .28; No. 174, .26; No. 175, .24; No. 176, .22; No. 177, .20; No. 178, .18; No. 179, .16; No. 180, .14; No. 181, .12; No. 182, .10; No. 183, .08; No. 184, .06; No. 185, .04; No. 186, .02; No. 187, .00; No. 188, .98; No. 189, .96; No. 190, .94; No. 191, .92; No. 192, .90; No. 193, .88; No. 194, .86; No. 195, .84; No. 196, .82; No. 197, .80; No. 198, .78; No. 199, .76; No. 200, .74; No. 201, .72; No. 202, .70; No. 203, .68; No. 204, .66; No. 205, .64; No. 206, .62; No. 207, .60; No. 208, .58; No. 209, .56; No. 210, .54; No. 211, .52; No. 212, .50; No. 213, .48; No. 214, .46; No. 215, .44; No. 216, .42; No. 217, .40; No. 218, .38; No. 219, .36; No. 220, .34; No. 221, .32; No. 222, .30; No. 223, .28; No. 224, .26; No. 225, .24; No. 226, .22; No. 227, .20; No. 228, .18; No. 229, .16; No. 230, .14; No. 231, .12; No. 232, .10; No. 233, .08; No. 234, .06; No. 235, .04; No. 236, .02; No. 237, .00; No. 238, .98; No. 239, .96; No. 240, .94; No. 241, .92; No. 242, .90; No. 243, .88; No. 244, .86; No. 245, .84; No. 246, .82; No. 247, .80; No. 248, .78; No. 249, .76; No. 250, .74; No. 251, .72; No. 252, .70; No. 253, .68; No. 254, .66; No. 255, .64; No. 256, .62; No. 257, .60; No. 258, .58; No. 259, .56; No. 260, .54; No. 261, .52; No. 262, .50; No. 263, .48; No. 264, .46; No. 265, .44; No. 266, .42; No. 267, .40; No. 268, .38; No. 269, .36; No. 270, .34; No. 271, .32; No. 272, .30; No. 273, .28; No. 274, .26; No. 275, .24; No. 276, .22; No. 277, .20; No. 278, .18; No. 279, .16; No. 280, .14; No. 281, .12; No. 282, .10; No. 283, .08; No. 284, .06; No. 285, .04; No. 286, .02; No. 287, .00; No. 288, .98; No. 289, .96; No. 290, .94; No. 291, .92; No. 292, .90; No. 293, .88; No. 294, .86; No. 295, .84; No. 296, .82; No. 297, .80; No. 298, .78; No. 299, .76; No. 300, .74; No. 301, .72; No. 302, .70; No. 303, .68; No. 304, .66; No. 305, .64; No. 306, .62; No. 307, .60; No. 308, .58; No. 309, .56; No. 310, .54; No. 311, .52; No. 312, .50; No. 313, .48; No. 314, .46; No. 315, .44; No. 316, .42; No. 317, .40; No. 318, .38; No. 319, .36; No. 320, .34; No. 321, .32; No. 322, .30; No. 323, .28; No. 324, .26; No. 325, .24; No. 326, .22; No. 327, .20; No. 328, .18; No. 329, .16; No. 330, .14; No. 331, .12; No. 332, .10; No. 333, .08; No. 334, .06; No. 335, .04; No. 336, .02; No. 337, .00; No. 338, .98; No. 339, .96; No. 340, .94; No. 341, .92; No. 342, .90; No. 343, .88; No. 344, .86; No. 345, .84; No. 346, .82; No. 347, .80; No. 348, .78; No. 349, .76; No. 350, .74; No. 351, .72; No. 352, .70; No. 353, .68; No. 354, .66; No. 355, .64; No. 356, .62; No. 357, .60; No. 358, .58; No. 359, .56; No. 360, .54; No. 361, .52; No. 362, .50; No. 363, .48; No. 364, .46; No. 365, .44; No. 366, .42; No. 367, .40; No. 368, .38; No. 369, .36; No. 370, .34; No. 371, .32; No. 372, .30; No. 373, .28; No. 374, .26; No. 375, .24; No. 376, .22; No. 377, .20; No. 378, .18; No. 379, .16; No. 380, .14; No. 381, .12; No. 382, .10; No. 383, .08; No. 384, .06; No. 385, .04; No. 386, .02; No. 387, .00; No. 388, .98; No. 389, .96; No. 390, .94; No. 391, .92; No. 392, .90; No. 393, .88; No. 394, .86; No. 395, .84; No. 396, .82; No. 397, .80; No. 398, .78; No. 399, .76; No. 400, .74; No. 401, .72; No. 402, .70; No. 403, .68; No. 404, .66; No. 405, .64; No. 406, .62; No. 407, .60; No. 408, .58; No. 409, .56; No. 410, .54; No. 411, .52; No. 412, .50; No. 413, .48; No. 414, .46; No. 415, .44; No. 416, .42; No. 417, .40; No. 418, .38; No. 419, .36; No. 420, .34; No. 421, .32; No. 422, .30; No. 423, .28; No. 424, .26; No. 425, .24; No. 426, .22; No. 427, .20; No. 428, .18; No. 429, .16; No. 430, .14; No. 431, .12; No. 432, .10; No. 433, .08; No. 434, .06; No. 435, .04; No. 436, .02; No. 437, .00; No. 438, .98; No. 439, .96; No. 440, .94; No. 441, .92; No. 442, .90; No. 443, .88; No. 444, .86; No. 445, .84; No. 446, .82; No. 447, .80; No. 448, .78; No. 449, .76; No. 450, .74; No. 451, .72; No. 452, .70; No. 453, .68; No. 454, .66; No. 455, .64; No. 456, .62; No. 457, .60; No. 458, .58; No. 459, .56; No. 460, .54; No. 461, .52; No. 462, .50; No. 463, .48; No. 464, .46; No. 465, .44; No. 466, .42; No. 467, .40; No. 468, .38; No. 469, .36; No. 470, .34; No. 471, .32; No. 472, .30; No. 473, .28; No. 474, .26; No. 475, .24; No. 476, .22; No. 477, .20; No. 478, .18; No. 479, .16; No. 480, .14; No. 481, .12; No. 482, .10; No. 483, .08; No. 484, .06; No. 485, .04; No. 486, .02; No. 487, .00; No. 488, .98; No. 489, .96; No. 490, .94; No. 491, .92; No. 492, .90; No. 493, .88; No. 494, .86; No. 495, .84; No. 496, .82; No. 497, .80; No. 498, .78; No. 499, .76; No. 500, .74; No. 501, .72; No. 502, .70; No. 503, .68; No. 504, .66; No. 505, .64; No. 506, .62; No. 507, .60; No. 508, .58; No. 509, .56; No. 510, .54; No. 511, .52; No. 512, .50; No. 513, .48; No. 514, .46; No. 515, .44; No. 516, .42; No. 517, .40; No. 518, .38; No. 519, .36; No. 520, .34; No. 521, .32; No. 522, .30; No. 523, .28; No. 524, .26; No. 525, .24; No. 526, .22; No. 527, .20; No. 528, .18; No. 529, .16; No. 530, .14; No. 531, .12; No. 532, .10; No. 533, .08; No. 534, .06; No. 535, .04; No. 536, .02; No. 537, .00; No. 538, .98; No. 539, .96; No. 540, .94; No. 541, .92; No. 542, .90; No. 543, .88; No. 544, .86; No. 545, .84; No. 546, .82; No. 547, .80; No. 548, .78; No. 549, .76; No. 550, .74; No. 551, .72; No. 552, .70; No. 553, .68; No. 554, .66; No. 555, .64; No. 556, .62; No. 557, .60; No. 558, .58; No. 559, .56; No. 560, .54; No. 561, .52; No. 562, .50; No. 563, .48; No. 564, .46; No. 565, .44; No. 566, .42; No. 567, .40; No. 568, .38; No. 569, .36; No. 570, .34; No. 571, .32; No. 572, .30; No. 573, .28; No. 574, .26; No. 575, .24; No. 576, .22; No. 577, .20; No. 578, .18; No. 579, .16; No. 580, .14; No. 581, .12; No. 582, .10; No. 583, .08; No. 584, .06; No. 585, .04; No. 586, .02; No. 587, .00; No. 588, .98; No. 589, .96; No. 590, .94; No. 591, .92; No. 592, .90; No. 593, .88; No. 594, .86; No. 595, .84; No. 596, .82; No. 597, .80; No. 598, .78; No. 599, .76; No. 600, .74; No. 601, .72; No. 602, .70; No. 603, .68; No. 604, .66; No. 605, .64; No. 606, .62; No. 607, .60; No. 608, .58; No. 609, .56; No. 610, .54; No. 611, .52; No. 612, .50; No. 613, .48; No. 614, .46; No. 615, .44; No. 616, .42; No. 617, .40; No. 618, .38; No. 619, .36; No. 620, .34; No. 621, .32; No. 622, .30; No. 623, .28; No. 624, .26; No. 625, .24; No. 626, .22; No. 627, .20; No. 628, .18; No. 629, .16; No. 630, .14; No. 631, .12; No. 632, .10; No. 633, .08; No. 634, .06; No. 635, .04; No. 636, .02; No. 637, .00; No. 638, .98; No. 639, .96; No. 640, .94; No. 641, .92; No. 642, .90; No. 643, .88; No. 644, .86; No. 645, .84; No. 646, .82; No. 647, .80; No. 648, .78; No. 649, .76; No. 650, .74; No. 651, .72; No. 652, .70; No. 653, .68; No. 654, .66; No. 655, .64; No. 656, .62; No. 657, .60; No. 658, .58; No. 659, .56; No. 660, .54; No. 661, .52; No. 662, .50; No. 663, .48; No. 664, .46; No. 665, .44; No. 666, .42; No. 667, .40; No. 668, .38; No. 669, .36; No. 670, .34; No. 671, .32; No. 672, .30; No. 673, .28; No. 674, .26; No. 675, .24; No. 676, .22; No. 677, .20; No. 678, .18; No. 679, .16; No. 680, .14; No. 681, .12; No. 682, .10; No. 683, .08; No. 684, .06; No. 685, .04; No. 686, .02; No. 687, .00; No. 688, .98; No. 689, .96; No. 690, .94; No. 691, .92; No. 692, .90; No. 693, .88; No. 694, .86; No. 695, .84; No. 696, .82; No. 697, .80; No. 698, .78; No. 699, .76; No. 700, .74; No. 701, .72; No. 702, .70; No. 703, .68; No. 704, .66; No. 705, .64; No. 706, .62; No. 707, .60; No. 708, .58; No. 709, .56; No. 710, .54; No. 711, .52; No. 712, .50; No. 713, .48; No. 714, .46; No. 715, .44; No. 716, .42; No. 717, .40; No. 718, .38; No. 719, .36; No. 720, .34; No. 721, .32; No. 722, .30; No. 723, .28; No. 724, .26; No. 725, .24; No. 726, .22; No. 727, .20; No. 728, .18; No. 729, .16; No. 730, .14; No. 731, .12; No. 732, .10; No. 733, .08; No. 734, .06; No. 735, .04; No. 736, .02; No. 737, .00; No. 738, .98; No. 739, .96; No. 740, .94; No. 741, .92; No. 742, .90; No. 743, .88; No. 744, .86; No. 745, .84; No. 746, .82; No. 747, .80; No. 748, .78; No. 749, .76; No. 750, .74; No. 751, .72; No. 752, .70; No. 753, .68; No. 754, .66; No. 755, .64; No. 756, .62; No. 757, .60; No. 758, .58; No. 759, .56; No. 760, .54; No. 761, .52; No. 762, .50; No. 763, .48; No. 764, .46; No. 765, .44; No. 766, .42; No. 767, .40; No. 768, .38; No. 769, .36; No. 770, .34; No. 771, .32; No. 772, .30; No. 773, .28; No. 774, .26; No. 775, .24; No. 776, .22; No. 777, .20; No. 778, .18; No. 779, .16; No. 780, .14; No. 781, .12; No. 782, .10; No. 783, .08; No. 784, .06; No. 785, .04; No. 786, .02; No. 787, .00; No. 788, .98; No. 789, .96; No. 790, .94; No. 791, .92; No. 792, .90; No. 793, .88; No. 794, .86; No. 795, .84; No. 796, .82; No. 797, .80; No. 798, .78; No. 799, .76; No. 800, .74; No. 801, .72; No. 802, .70; No. 803, .68; No. 804, .66; No. 805, .64; No. 806, .62; No. 807, .60; No. 808, .58; No. 809, .56; No. 810, .54; No. 811, .52; No. 812, .50; No. 813, .48; No. 814, .46; No. 815, .44; No. 816, .42; No. 817, .40; No. 818, .38; No. 819, .36; No. 820, .34; No. 821, .32; No. 822, .30; No. 823, .28; No. 824, .26; No. 825, .24; No. 826, .22; No. 827, .20; No. 828, .18; No. 829, .16; No. 830, .14; No. 831, .12; No. 832, .10; No. 833, .08; No. 834, .06; No. 835, .04; No. 836, .02; No. 837, .00; No. 838, .98; No. 839, .96; No. 840, .94; No. 841, .92; No. 842, .90; No. 843, .88; No. 844, .86; No. 845, .84; No. 846, .82; No. 847, .80; No. 848, .78; No. 849, .76; No. 850, .74; No. 851, .72; No. 852, .70; No. 853, .68; No. 854, .66; No. 855, .64; No. 856, .62; No. 857, .60; No. 858, .58; No. 859, .56; No. 860, .54; No. 861, .52; No. 862, .50; No. 863, .48; No. 864, .46; No. 865, .44; No. 866, .42; No. 867, .40; No. 868, .38; No. 869, .36; No. 870, .34; No. 871, .32; No. 872, .30; No. 873, .28; No. 874, .26; No. 875, .24; No. 876, .22; No. 877, .20; No. 878, .18; No. 879, .16; No. 880, .14; No. 881, .12; No. 882, .10; No. 883, .08; No. 884, .06; No. 885, .04; No. 886, .02; No. 887, .00; No. 888, .98; No. 889, .96; No. 890, .94; No. 891, .92; No. 892, .90; No. 893, .88; No. 894, .86; No. 895, .84; No. 896, .82; No. 897, .80; No. 898, .78; No. 899, .76; No. 900, .74; No. 901, .72; No. 902, .70; No. 903, .68; No. 904, .66; No. 905, .64; No. 906, .62; No. 907, .60; No. 908, .58; No. 909, .56; No. 910, .54; No. 911, .52; No. 912, .50; No. 913, .48; No. 914, .46; No. 915, .44; No. 916, .42; No. 917, .40; No. 918, .38; No. 919, .36; No. 920, .34; No. 921, .32; No. 922, .30; No. 923, .28; No. 924, .26; No. 925, .24; No. 926, .22; No. 927, .20; No. 928, .18; No. 929, .16; No. 930, .14; No. 931, .12; No. 932, .10; No. 933, .08; No. 934, .06; No. 935, .04; No. 936, .02; No. 937, .00; No. 938, .98; No. 939, .96; No. 940, .94; No. 941, .92; No. 942, .90; No. 943, .88; No. 944, .86; No. 945, .84; No. 946, .82; No. 947, .80; No. 948, .78; No. 949, .76; No. 950, .74; No. 951, .72; No. 952, .70; No. 953, .68; No. 954, .66; No. 955, .64; No. 956, .62; No. 957, .60; No. 958, .58; No. 959, .56; No. 960, .54; No. 961, .52; No. 962, .50; No. 963, .48; No. 964, .46; No. 965, .44; No. 966, .42; No. 967, .40; No. 968, .38; No. 969, .36; No. 970, .34; No. 971, .32; No. 972, .30; No. 973, .28; No. 974, .26; No. 975, .24; No. 976, .22; No. 977, .20; No. 978, .18; No. 979, .16; No. 980, .14; No. 981, .12; No. 982, .10; No. 983, .08; No. 984, .06; No. 985, .04; No. 986, .02; No. 987, .00; No. 988, .98; No. 989, .96; No. 990, .94; No. 991, .92; No. 992, .90; No. 993, .88; No. 994, .86; No. 995, .84; No. 996, .82; No. 997, .80; No. 998, .78; No. 999, .76; No. 1000, .74; No. 1001, .72; No. 1002, .70

100

[illegible]

* 19

* 19

REAL ESTATE - FARM LANDS.

Florida.

ON SALE - FLORIDA RIVER GRANTED FOR
Four car loads, \$600 for 18 acres; \$200 down
and balance 50 cents per acre. The above
acre tract for \$100; \$100 down, 50 mo.
for balance. See ad. No. 107-108, Chicago N.Y.

ON SALS-FLORIDA BARGAINS.—
Cheap crops & land. 1000 acres, 1000
in rice or small tracts. The "Sunshine"
Co. 20 N. Milwaukee

ON SALE - WARM AWAY WITH COAL
and doctors bill! 81,000 tons from
Alabama and southern coal fields.
Address H. L. Tate, Trilvnia.

ON SALE - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
terms to suit. Will exchange, WOOD LAKE
CO., 250 S. E. Lake, Wisconsin 9475.

ON SALE - ALABAMA AND LAKE FRONTAGE
unimproved Florida lake, bargain below
\$2000. O. P. Thayer, Box 333, Jacksonville

ON SALE - INDIAN RIVER PRIME TRACTS
farms at Vero. Just what you want.
W. W. CLARK, Esq., 509 W. 1st St., Tallahassee.

• Idaho •

ON SALE - IRRIGATED FARM LAND,
A. L. MURPHY, Caldwell, Idaho, A.

• Illinois •

ON SALE - FOX RIVER VALLEY DAIRY
land and poultry farms from 10 to 250
acres.

ON SALE - JOHN DOWNEY, 34 Nothing Hill, Elgin Ill.

ON SALE - TRACTS OF 1/2 TO 100 ACRES
of Williams, \$195 to \$5000 per a. CASEY

[illegible]

Pro. good bldg.; garden soil; \$2,500.
 HILLIPS, MONIGER & CO., 29 S. La Salle,
 Michigan.
 FOR SALE—RICH SOIL.

[illegible]

Oregon.
SALE—OREGON CLIMATE, BEST ON

Sale-Settler's Opportunity.
 Agents for health and happiness
 know it writes **ALVIN M.
 Eugene, Oregon.**

North Dakota.
SIDE-DOWN A FARM.
 \$100 Down. Balance From Crops.
 Settlers Scotch Danes have grown corn,
 barley, oats, and alfalfa
 on fertilized soil and in country
 your lands and will sell at from \$20
 to 30 an acre.

C. NEEBWOOD, Room 122-54 Saratoga
 After Thursday address me Phillips
 Idaho.

Wisconsin.
SALE-SETTLER'S OPPORTUNITY.
 Good new cultivator land 160 ac per
 to 80 acres, well in one person; \$100
 per forty, balance payments extended
 7 years, provided you live on the farm
 develop it.

Good barn ready for use; cost added.
 See outside you during farming season
 first existing time. The best place
 during winter months there is a big
 the lakes in Wisconsin.

insurance money for cow, chickens, and pig
you can supply feed.
and all necessary tools rented on
unity basis.

and climate root for dairying, pot-
 to, vegetables, grain crops, and
 and markets, railroads, schools, and
 to today for further information.
POWELL LAND CO.
 Box 1, Tomahawk, Wis.
SALE & HOME FOR THE ACUPAL
 and the best of the country
 available up per acre. Only \$11 down
 balance in cash or notes. The price
 provided you give entire time to devel-
 opment. Small homes and barn ready
 to go.
ESTATE you during farming season
 or required amount of money
 is, so you need not go outside to earn-
 ing. Various methods of earning
 as when you can simply feed. Rent-
 ing out rooms, small farms, or
 community base. Buy now and be ready
 to go in the spring and
TOMAHAWK LAND COMPANY
 Box 1, Tomahawk, Wis.
SALE - DAIRY, STOCK, AND
 farming lands in tracts of 40, 60, 80, 100
 and up. Excellent opportunities for
 settling. 40,000 acres to select from
 at \$11.00 per acre. Cash or notes.

top failures. Low price; small cash
st. long time on balance. Write for
Circular. **RUSTOWEN LUMBER CO.**
B. Drummond, Wis.

WISCONSIN FARMERS are looking for diversified farmers. No crop fail-
ure, no stock and no grain, but
short haul to markets. Actual ex-
perience. For more information, write
or Houghton No. 33, Adams Co. La.,
P. O. Box 100, Lake Charles, La.

LANDS FOR SALE

LANDS-WB ARE OFFERING FOR
\$60,000 acres in the vicinity of Minnesota.
County, Wisconsin. This is a
on St. Paul railroad. Price \$10
per acre. \$25 on cash. This must be
per acre. 6% interest. This must be
paid. For more information, write
to J. L. LARSEN, P. O. Box 100,
Lake Charles, Wisconsin.

LANDS-3,000 ACRES CENTRAL WIS.
and meadow land, growing fine alfalfa
oil for gardeners, sugar beets, dairy
and farming. The land is in
small farms; and terms best. For
more information, write to J. L. LARSEN,
P. O. Box 100, Lake Charles, Wisconsin.

LANDS - CLOVER LAND IN MAR-
quette County, Wisconsin, where farm-
ers; near markets, towns and rail-
roads. The land is in small farms
and is a good investment. For more
information, write to J. L. LARSEN,
P. O. Box 100, Lake Charles, Wisconsin.

CO., 2017 Hall-av., Marinette, Wis. :
 FILE—THIS WEEK THE WISCONSIN
 Department of Agriculture has a repre-
 sentative, Mr. Packer, at the U. S. Immigra-

ask for immigration.

WE ARE FARMER IMPROVED PARTY.
WE ARE OWNERS, Liberal
Traders. LOEB-HAMM REALTY
Co. Inc. 943-4 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

WIS.-FARMS, \$18 to \$50 AC. HIGH
yield, subseal, free clearing machinery
timber, white pine, new settlers
Per. 100 Land Co. Wisconsin
Division, 100 N. Dearborn-st.

WIS.-FARMERS VALLEY FARMS
sell up for the sporting drive. We own
choice land. Write
sell in tracts 40 acres or more.

WIS. AND MINN. LANDS
LET US SHOW YOU LANDS
the Soo Line in Wis. Good soil.
and scenic, attractive
see Pine Ticket Office, 140 S. CLEAR-
ING.

WIS.-OWNERS 500, 000 ACRES \$7.50
per acre, cash terms. Also wanted
GRIMMER LAND CO.,
Natick, Wis.

WIS.-LAKE PROPERTY AND FARMS
Natick, Wis.

LE-UPPER WISCONSIN: SHEEP
paradise: 40 to 20,000 acres. EARL
R. M. PADGETT, 6541 Ellis av.

Miscellaneous.
3-ON FENCE—REAL FARM SALE.
 100 mu. front, bare, 100 ft. wide;
 worth \$35,000; will take \$15,000.
 Also 20 small, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep,
 40 and 60 acres, 2 miles long.
 1 man. Room \$10. 50 W. Wash.
 Central 1549.
4-2-BARGAINS IN FARMS FOR
 buyers or investors. See list of farms
 to suit. 5 A. FRENCH & CO. 59
 Union St. Central 4973.
ESTATE—MISCELLANEOUS.
5-SACRIFICE-OWNER FORCED
 to sell. 100 mu. front, 100 ft. wide,
 100 ft. deep; steam heat; terms to
 suit. 5 A. FRENCH & CO. 59
 Union St. Central 4973.
6-6 ROOM HOUSE ON HALF
 ac. terms. Call Central 6401. 115 S.
 Grand. Room and bath.
LAND INFORMATION.
7-BRONX BULLETINS—60th. CL.
 Central 1000. Room and bath.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL BUY BARGAINS IN CITY
into quick action.
BIRCH BROS. & CO. Tribune Bldg.
-TO BUY A FLAT FOR CASH. A-
N 578, Tribune.

